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ANOTHER TREAT.

Rev. H. H. Gowen Will Lecture Again on Tuesday Next.

Rev. H. H. Gowen, of Trinity parish, Seattle, will visit Victoria again on Tuesday next, when he will commence the proposed course of afternoon lectures on "Dante" with "Dante as Poet." The lecture will take place punctually at 4 p.m. The second lecture in the evening course will take place on the same day, at 8.30 p.m. Subject, "King Lear." C. A. Harrison has most kindly lent

the drawing room of the Hotel Driad for this purpose, and all Mr. Gowen's lectures will be given there for the future.

The attention of the reading public is again called to this opportunity, as also to the immense interest created by Mr. Gowen in his theme; and to the intelligent manner in which he puts both himself and his subject in touch with his audience.

It is hoped that many will take the advantage offered and that a large audience will welcome Mr. Gowen on each occasion. Programmes of the entire course may be obtained at Messrs. Hibben.

CAPITAL RESEMBLES BELEAGUED CITY

Strikers Determined to Hold Demonstration in Front of the Palace at St. Petersburg.

Leader Says Men Will Meet No Matter If It Results in a Massacre—More Troops Arrive, But Authorities Are Extremely Nervous.

(Associated Press.)
St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—St. Petersburg this morning presents the appearance of a beleaguered city. The military are in complete possession. The streets are lined with troops, galloping squadrons of cavalry are seen everywhere, and the closed factories and mills are surrounded by cordons of police and Cossacks. On every bulletin board is posted the government's proclamation warning the people against assembling.

The rumors that M. Smirnov, manager of the Putiloff iron works, had been assassinated in the night were denied this morning. It is also declared that Father Copon has not been arrested.

The strikers are continuing their agitation with unabated activity. Throughout the morning they have been parading the main streets of the centre of the city, and closing every industrial establishment.

The agitation hitherto has been carried on with remarkable absence of actual violence, the committees of the union having issued instructions that everything be done as quietly as possible, and that no personal violence be offered the police. Street traffic in the leading thoroughfares is hardly interfered with, the demonstrators filling the streets politely making way for passing sleds.

A list of the 174 works closed as a result of yesterday's coercive measures, show that every industry is involved, including railway construction and electrical engineering. In view of the probable failure of the electric supply for stores and offices, householders are laying in large stocks of candles.

The public is nervous and excited, and the opinion is freely expressed that the government will be forced to concede the demands of the men.

The authorities plan to prevent the men from entering the city proper. The industrial sections beyond the Narva, Moscow and Nevsky gates will be cut off, and all the bridges will be guarded. Several batteries of artillery have been brought into the city.

Despite the energetic measures taken to insure the safety of the city, the inhabitants are in a state bordering on terror. The wildest rumors regarding the intentions of the mob are afloat, and many small retailers did not open their shops this morning. An edict has gone forth that no shops must open to-morrow, when the great assemblage on the palace square is scheduled to take place. Although the authorities seemingly are determined to prevent it, preparations for the gigantic demonstration are proceeding, the men declaring that they are ready to die in their tracks.

Father Copon, who was reported to have been kidnapped during the night, is understood to be at large this morning, going from place to place.

Organizing and Directing
everything. His dictum is that the meeting shall occur on the palace square, no matter if it results in massacre of the men. He says they must be resolved to do or die.

The assemblage planned for to-morrow is likened to the march of the multitudes wearing red caps of liberty to the Tuilleries to put the demands to Louis XVI. While there is much talk that the troops may be overawed by the mob, the authorities do not manifest the slightest apprehension on this score. The Cossack and the Guard regiments, they declare, can be relied upon. Two regiments of infantry have also been brought here from Riga. Nevertheless the authorities are extremely nervous, realizing that blood once spilled in the present temper of the excited men, spurred on by Socialist agitators, it is impossible to pre-judge the end.

The Emperor's advisers, however, declare he must

Put Down the Agitation
with a firm hand, and that if he yields, as Louis XVI. at Versailles, all may be lost; and the present resolution of the government is not to give way.

While many drunken rows have occurred and a number of men have been injured no serious collisions have been reported up to this morning. An enormous number of arrests of known revolutionaries took place during the night. An attempt will be made to close all the bakeries in order to threaten the city with famine.

The workmen are also reported to have decided to cut the telephone and telegraph wires and cut out St. Petersburg altogether from communication with the outside world. Altogether the situation is most critical.

Father Copon, when apprised that the

government proposed to prevent a demonstration, to-morrow, issued instructions to the men that they must go to the palace square with their wives and children. "But the men must be unarmed," he is reported to have said. "We must first show we are peaceful. We

Have Appealed
in vain to the employers and to the bureaucracy, our last hope is the Emperor himself. If he refuses to see us, then we must fight. Father Copon has a guard of four hundred sworn workmen formed to protect the Emperor from harm if he will come to the palace square to-morrow.

Among the rumors afloat is one to the effect that the famous Preobrazhensky regiment has declared it has refused to fire on the mob, but this like a great many other sensational reports pertaining to widespread disaffection in the army is not confirmed.

Cavalry in Capital.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—4.20 p.m.—All the cavalry regiments have been called in from the barracks in the surrounding districts and are concentrated in St. Petersburg. They will form an extended cordon to prevent demonstrators from approaching the palace.

Official Statement.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—6 p.m.—The situation has much improved. There have been no disturbances of importance during the day and the authorities believe they have the situation well in hand.

Chief of the secret police Lunovskine said to the Associated Press at 5 o'clock: "The strikers are perfectly quiet and well conducted. Additional troops have been brought in from Tsarskoe-Selo and Petrohof to guard the mills. Artillery is stationed around the arsenal. No delegation of strikers appeared at Tsarskoe-Selo last night. We are fully apprised of their intention to gather on the palace square to-morrow, but His Majesty will not be there, and measures have been taken to prevent strikers from making their way into the centre of the city. We are confident that order will be preserved."

"From police investigation we are satisfied that the incident of January 19th was an accident due to an oversight. The battery was practicing on the previous day and a charge of case shot was left in the gun. No evidence has been found of the existence of a plot and the punishment which will be inflicted will probably be only for neglect and carelessness."

The above is a very optimistic official review. Bloodshed is generally feared to-morrow. The extent of the strike and the character of the movement have surprised even those who thought they were well informed regarding the situation. The delegations of strikers which have been going around the shops to-day have been meeting with success everywhere. Even jewelers' workmen are joining.

Romanoff, the policeman who was wounded January 19th, is dead. The battery from which the shot was fired being number one of the regiment, like all guard regiments, wore the Emperor's insignia.

A sensational rumor is current that the soldiers of the Linnikovsky and three other guard regiments, while saying that they are ready to preserve order in the streets, have openly announced that they will not shoot at the strikers. The rumor cannot be confirmed and is discredited.

Situation Grave.
Rome, Jan. 21.—In the reports received at the Vatican regarding the internal situation in Russia, it is announced that the strike is regarded as a very grave one. Russian Catholic bishops are recommending to their flocks prudence and abstention from participation in the political movement, fearing repressive measures on the part of anti-Catholics.

ROUVIER'S TASK.
Has Been Instructed By French President to Form a Cabinet.
(Associated Press.)
Paris, Jan. 21.—President Loubet this morning sent for M. Rouvier and instructed him to form a new cabinet. M. Rouvier will consult with his friends and make known his decision at the earliest possible moment. This is expected to lead to the formation of a Rouvier ministry after he has assured himself that he has sufficient support to command a majority in the Chambers.

M. Rouvier remained at the Elysee Palace for nearly an hour discussing the situation. M. Loubet manifests a desire to terminate the present dissensions which are serving to keep the country in a state of excitement. The selection of M. Rouvier will therefore be construed

as an effort to secure the conciliation of the various elements upon a less aggressive policy than heretofore.

The President gave significant evidence of his desire for mediation during the visit of the parliamentary delegation, which expressed condolences on the recent death of his mother. M. Loubet said he never had greater need of comfort and sympathy, and he was glad of the opportunity to make an appeal to the representatives of parliament for unity.

THE TWO VACANCIES.

Writs Issued For Carleton County and Wright—Provincial Autonomy.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The writs for Carleton county and Wright were issued at noon to-day. The nominations are to take place on February 4th, and the election on February 11th. R. L. Borden will be returned in Carleton by acclamation, and there is no likelihood of there being a contest in Wright.

A Conference.
A conference of Northwest members and senators is being held this afternoon on provincial autonomy.

Auditor General's Report.
To permit of a discussion of the estimates in the House and allow the parliamentary work to go on the auditor-general's report is to be published in sections, and a number of copies given to the opposition. The rule is that the report must be tabled some two weeks after parliament meets, but that cannot be done this year. The opposition refuse to go on without the report, and to prevent a block it will be given in sections.

KOUROPATKIN'S ARMY HAS BEEN REINFORCED

Russian Commander-in-Chief Has Now Three Hundred Thousand Men— Strengthening the Wings.

(Associated Press.)
Tokio, Jan. 21.—In well-informed quarters here it is said that the Russian army at Mukden was recently reinforced by four divisions. Its present strength is estimated at 300,000 men of all arms. General Kouropatkin's headquarters are at Fong Mountain, in close touch with the Mukden-Fushun line.

The Russians lately have been heavily strengthening their wings. At present two and a half divisions are facing Gen. Oku; two corps are before Gen. Nodan, and the greater strength of three corps confronts Gen. Kuroki, and guards the vital mines in the vicinity of the Fushun valley. Between the opposing armies is a network of trenches.

Kuroki's outposts are within 500 yards of the Russians, entrenched along the line of ridges near Ewan Talian mountain. Cannonading and rifle firing are constantly taking place, but owing to the incense cold there seems to be no immediate likelihood of a great battle.

THE GERMAN STRIKE.

More Than 139,000 Men are Now Idle —Police Sent to Districts.

(Associated Press.)
Essen, Germany, Jan. 21.—According to reports the strikers to-day numbered 139,431 men. Two thousand miners' wives met here to-day and determined never to ask their husbands to go to the mines again unless their demands are granted.

To Preserve Order.
Berlin, Jan. 21.—Drafts of police from most of the cities and detachments of modified constabulary are being sent in to the strike districts, but only as a precaution.

PRACTICAL JOKER SHOT.

(Associated Press.)
Janesville, La., Jan. 21.—Evan Thomas, who played a practical joke on his friend Charles Sell, was shot and killed by him on Auckland plantation yesterday. Thomas extracted the shot from a loaded shell which he placed in his gun and playfully pointed the weapon at Sell and pulled the trigger. The paper wadding and powder made a painful wound in the back of Sell's neck. The joker's victim wheeled about and let Thomas have the contents of his gun. The charge took effect in Thomas's throat, breaking his neck.

GIRL'S SUICIDE.

Reprimanded by Mother She Ended Life by Jumping Into Mill Dam.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Jan. 21.—Because her mother reprimanded her for frequenting certain houses, Philomene Massie, sixteen years old, committed suicide by jumping into Lachine canal at Turcot village last night. Her mother and sister endeavored to prevent the girl from jumping into the water, but the latter outran them and jumped into the mill dam.

CLAIMS OF POWERS.

President of Venezuela Has Broken Off Negotiations With Ministers.

(Associated Press.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—It is learned that not only has President Castro terminated his negotiations with Minister Bowen relating to a settlement of the taxes between the United States and Venezuela, but he has done the same with the diplomatic representatives of the European powers, who charged with negotiations touching the claims of their own governments of a like character.

TWO ENGINEERS WERE SCALDED

ACCIDENT ON STEAMER OLYMPIA LAST NIGHT

Boiler Head Blew Out When Vessel Was Off Race Rocks—Injured Men Will Recover.

(Special to the Times.)
Port Townsend, Jan. 21.—The tug Holyoke arrived at Port Angeles this morning at 1.30 with S. S. Snyder, chief engineer of the Olympia, badly scalded on the body and legs, and the third assistant scalded on the face and arms. Snyder's condition is quite serious, but the doctors say both men have a good chance for recovery.

The Olympia reached Angeles later in the morning, reporting that the boiler head blew out on Friday evening while off Race Rocks. The Olympia will probably return to Seattle for repairs.

Mr. Snyder has a brother who is engineer on the Sound tug Boyden.

Capt. H. B. Weaver, of the Olympia, was formerly master of the Roanoke.

The Olympia had left Comox, where she took fuel, and was on her way to Moji for orders.

SPLENDID RECORDS.

Victorians Successful in McGill First Year Examination Held Last Christmas.

The students of Victoria College (High school) who took the Christmas examination in geometry in the first year McGill University course covered themselves with glory. There were ten candidates, all of whom passed. The bright particular feature of this happy result, however, was the record of Peter Clarke Gill, who obtained the splendid percentage of 94. This performance becomes the more noteworthy in view of the fact that it was the highest secured by any McGill first year student in this subject in the entire Dominion. When the returns were announced at the college yesterday, the successful ten, especially the lad who headed the list, were overwhelmed with congratulations. Their names are as follows: Peter C. Gill, Harold White, first class; Mabel Cameron, Orle Finch, Mary Monteth and Hugh Cobbert, second class; Leslie Colburn, Robt. McInnes, Eva Taylor and Edwin Tait, third class.

The classes are designated in the following way: First, between 70 and 100; second, between 60 and 70; third, below 60.

In Vancouver another Victoria boy, Jos. Clearburn, who went to the Terminal City to take up a second year course in McGill, was first in geometry and second in psychology.

Principal Paul may well be proud of the scholastic record of his pupils.

MRS. ANTRIM WAS HERE.

Woman Wanted in Spokane and Tacoma Was in This City While Search Proceeded.

For almost a week Mrs. George Antrim has been living in Victoria reading sensational accounts of the movements of the Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle police in their search for her.

Mrs. Antrim is known as an Alaska widow. She is alleged to have defrauded an insurance company in Spokane, and during a residence in Tacoma left a similar record.

According to the Tacoma authorities, a month ago she entered the store of Fred Edwards, a furrier, and he declares that she carried away an otter skin. About a year ago Mrs. Antrim paid Tacoma a visit and took elegant rooms at one of the most exclusive apartment houses. While there she had a trunk full of sealskins and silks insured. Shortly afterwards the trunk upon the insurance company and secured a settlement. Since the woman's record in Seattle and Spokane is being made public the insurance people in Tacoma have come to believe that the trunk had no fur in it, or else they were removed before the fire.

The police of Seattle, together with Detective McPherson, of Spokane, have for a week past been searching for the woman in Seattle.

During that time she was enjoying herself in Victoria. On Thursday, January 12th, she registered at the Balmoral hotel in plain bold handwriting "Mrs. Antrim." During her stay here she attracted a good deal of attention. She seemed to have lost money and was not backward in spending it.

When the information reached here that she was wanted by the police of Washington state, Detective Perdue was able to report that the woman was in Victoria. This was on Thursday evening, and a message was at once dispatched from the police department to Spokane asking what was to be done in the matter. No reply was received, and the local authorities therefore took no steps to follow the movements of Mrs. Antrim.

The latter left her hotel on Wednesday stating that she would return. The Spokane police seemed to be anxious to conduct the cash absolutely alone and independent of the local police.

James Edward Britt, the conqueror of Battling Nelson and a few others, has purchased a row of flats at the corner of Bell and Fillmore streets, in the best residence part of San Francisco. Britt's investment will pay him not less than \$300 a month.

TITLE TO RESERVE VESTED IN CROWN

THIS WAS OPINION OF GOVERNOR DOUGLAS

Admits Presence of Indians Near Town Public Inconvenience—Removal Would Not Be Just.

In regard to the Indian reserve question, the following document has been handed to the Times by C. H. Lugin. It appears to have escaped the attention of the city barrister, at least it is not referred to in his resume of the facts relating to the reserve. In giving it to the Times Mr. Lugin said:

"It seems as though Mr. Taylor's views do not exactly coincide with those of Governor Douglas. They do in respect to the inability of the Indians to give a title to the land, but not as to the right of the crown to deal with it, the consent of the Indians having been first obtained, not as a matter of legal right, but because the faith of the government is pledged that their occupation shall not be disturbed. I draw attention to the fact that Governor Douglas says the government 'will not cause them to be removed,' not that the government 'could not' do so, which, indeed, would be quite inconsistent with his proposal to subdivide the land and grant leases of it. Unless the crown had an absolute title it could not do this. Therefore, it seems to me that if Governor Douglas held the correct view of the case, the crown can now sell the reserve, the consent of the Indians to be obtained as a matter of justice, but not because of any legal right vested in them."

Excerpt from returns, messages, etc., made to House of Assembly, November 27th, 1896, to July 20th, 1897:

Victoria, Vancouver Island, 5th February, 1899.

To the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Speaker's communication of the 25th ultimo, containing the following resolution which passed the House on that day:

"That application be made to His Excellency the Governor for the following information, viz.:

"Has the government of this island the power to remove the Indians by purchase from that piece of land inside Victoria harbor known as the Indian reservation. 'Should government not have that power, may it please His Excellency to inform this House wherein the government are powerless?'"

"J. YATES."

In reply to the foregoing resolution I have to observe that previously to the grant of Vancouver Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, the whole island was vested in the crown as part of its domains.

When the settlement at Victoria was formed certain reservations were made in favor of the native Indian tribes. First—They were to be protected in their original right of fishing on the coasts and in the bays of the colony, and of hunting over all unoccupied crown lands; and they were also to be secured in the enjoyment of their village sites and cultivated fields.

Those rights they have since enjoyed in full, and the reserve of land covering their village, sites and cultivated fields have all been distinctly marked on the maps and surveys of the colony, and the faith of the government is pledged that their occupation shall not be disturbed.

For that reason the government will not cause them to be removed, because it is bound by the faith of a solemn engagement to protect them in the enjoyment of their agrarian rights.

It may further interest the House to know that the title of those lands is vested in the crown, and that the Indians of themselves can convey no title to any part of their reserves, either by sale or lease. The presence of the Indians so near the town is a public inconvenience, but their removal would be neither just nor politic.

I therefore propose as a remedy to enter into arrangements, with their consent, to subdivide the reserve adjacent to Victoria, and to let it out on leases to persons who will undertake to build and to make other improvements upon it, and to apply the whole proceeds of these leases to the general benefit of the Indians interested. That is by providing them with a school house and teachers, who will probably be a missionary clergyman, for the education of their children, and to endeavor thus to raise them morally and socially to a higher position than they now occupy in the colony.

By such means a great benefit, worthy of the philanthropy of our country, will be conferred upon the Indians themselves, while at the same time the improvement and increase of the town of Victoria will not be retarded by their unprofitable occupation of one of its most valuable portions.

Sgd. JAMES DOUGLAS.

FORMER PREMIER DEAD.

(Associated Press.) Buda Pest, Jan. 21.—Count Julius S. Zappay, former Premier of Hungary, and one time president of the Hungarian delegation, died to-day at Abbazia, Austria.

PAROLMEN EUGENE L. DEVANNA WAS AT NEW YORK ON FRIDAY CONVICTED OF SLAUGHTER IN THE FIRST DEGREE FOR KILLING GEORGE LORWICK LAST NOVEMBER. SENTENCE WAS NOT IMPOSED. THE MAXIMUM PENALTY IS 20 YEARS.



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It requires training, skill and experience, and a natural aptitude to follow the doctor's instructions—interpret and compound his prescriptions—so as to produce the result he desires. To give these results the drugs should be of the highest quality and the dispensing should be done by reliable men. We have the confidence of the doctors. They know the quality of our medicines cannot be surpassed, and that the work will be done right. Let us do your dispensing.

Campbell's Prescription Store

FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

"LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE CAMEL."



We Would Like to Call Your Attention

To the fact that our lamps will be able to connect your house to our **ELECTRIC LIGHT** mains at short notice whenever the inside wiring is complete. Let us have your order for this work RIGHT NOW.

B. C. ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
35 YATES ST.

SOLDIERS PATROL STREETS OF CAPITAL

ST. PETERSBURG GARRISON STRONGLY REINFORCED

Authorities Adopt Energetic Measures to Prevent Disorder—Czar Will Not Receive Petition.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—With the Russian capital seemingly on the verge of an incipient revolution, thousands of workmen parading the streets, agitators and fanatics sowing the seeds of disorder, half the city in darkness and without fire protection, owing to walk-outs, the situation was hourly growing more tense when the authorities decided last night to adopt energetic measures to preserve order, preventing rioting and overawe the violent minded, at the same time seeking to placate the striking workmen by offering satisfaction to their demands in so far as they were just and reasonable, thus acting with combined firmness and moderation.

The government last night augmented the garrison of the city with 2,500 cavalry and 1,000 infantry from the Tarskoe Selo, and filled the streets, especially in the disaffected quarter, with heavy patrols of soldiers.

The refusal to permit of delegation of workmen to present a petition to Emperor Nicholas at Tarskoe Selo has made it known that the great demonstration planned for Sunday with its unlimited possibilities for an outbreak will not be permitted to take place. At the same time acting in connection with a conference of employees it has been determined to offer concessions in the terms of employment which the employers declared that great majority of the workmen would be inclined to accept if they were guaranteed protection from the more violent faction.

Late last night it was reported that Father Gopon, the leader of the workmen, had been quietly spirited away from his bodyguard and taken into custody in furtherance of the plan to disorganize the elements that are threatening the peace of the city.

The authorities believe that by these steps they have the situation well in hand, and announce that they expect a peaceful solution of the problem.

The situation had entered an acute stage yesterday, and the strike had assumed an open political phase. The day was one of intense excitement. Mill after mill and factory after factory closed. Thousands of workmen paraded the streets, and when their colleagues refused to join broke down the gates and forced out the men. The whole industrial centre is still in a state of confusion.

All the textile mills and every printing office in St. Petersburg are closed.

A proclamation has been issued this morning forbidding all assemblages, parades, or other demonstrations in the city, and warning all well-deposed workmen and other private individuals to avoid meetings, as the authorities are determined to break and disperse meetings impeding the public safety.

The proclamation appeared this morning, the police having forced the printers to remain at work until the paper appeared.

doing something without recourse to a strike.

Then referring to Sunday's demonstration, he said: "I shall stand at the front as before as a leader, and if they shoot us down I shall be the first to fall. But our blood will accomplish more than the most successful agitation."

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Signalling Class Will Parade on Wednesday Evening—Promotions.

The following man, having been attested, will be taken on the strength from the date hereafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental number opposite his name: No. 152, Gr. Wm. Geo. Thorne, January 18th.

The signalling class will in future parade on Wednesday evenings, instead of Tuesdays.

The officer commanding has been pleased to approve of the following promotions:

No. 2 Company.—To be corporals, Gr. T. Ross and Gr. W. Loat; bombardier, Gr. W. Rochford.

No. 6 Company.—To be company sergeant-major, Acting Serjt.-Major R. M. Lormier; to be acting corporals, Gr. D. Deane, Gr. Ross and Gr. R. Butler; to be acting bombardiers, Gr. J. J. Wilson and Gr. Rochford.

By order,
D. B. McCONNAN, Capt., Adjutant.

Is Your Memory Failing?

THIS ARTICLE EXPLAINS WHY
POWER OF MEMORY DE-
CLINES IN OLD AGE.

It is a law of nature that in advanced years of life the memory ceases to act with the automatic accuracy peculiar to the mental power of youth. Up to the age of sixty-five memory is usually perfect, but after sixty-five it fails, showing that the body is no longer supplied with the elements necessary to maintain its vigor.

Failing memory is but an evidence of insufficient nutrition.

Nutrition is maintained by thoroughly digested food, which ensures the formation of an abundant supply of nourishing blood. Consequently, without lots of blood there can be no power of memory.

It is because Ferrozone contains the exact constituents that are lacking in debilitated blood that it builds up the power of memory. Ferrozone strengthens the brain cells, improves the general health, fortifies the nervous system.

No tonic for hard brain workers can compare with Ferrozone. Its effect is instant. You feel its uplifting influence at once, and know that a strengthening medicine is guiding you your weak constitution.

For the young student it is hard to conceive of a more helpful treatment than Ferrozone, because it sharpens the appetite, improves digestion, and converts everything eaten into muscle, bone, sinew and nerve. To have mental and physical health, to feel the blood of life coursing through your veins, to have the power to act, to think, to enjoy life—use Ferrozone, and these great blessings will be yours.

Prepared in the form of a chocolate-coated tablet, 50c. per box, or six for \$2.50, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

DR. VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS.—Medical science by accident discovered the potency of the pineapple as a panacea for stomach troubles. The immense percentage of vegetable peels contained in the fruit makes it an almost indispensable remedy in cases of dyspepsia and indigestion. One tablet after each meal will cure most chronic cases. 50c. in a box, 30 cents.—32.

Among physicians there is still a difference of opinion as to the food supplying power of alcohol. Now, if alcohol serves as a food for the animal body, it can do so only by the process of oxidation. From experiments he has recently made, and the results of which are published in the Lancet, Dr. Goddard contends that in small doses only alcohol is most undoubtedly a food.

Always Remember the Full Name
Executive Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures in 3 Days

E. M. Wilson

THE MINING NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

It has been known for several months that a change in the management and editorship of the British Columbia Mining Record would take place about the beginning of the current year. H. Morimer Lamb having decided, chiefly on account of indifferent health, to give up the duties of managing editor, which he has for years performed with credit to himself and advantage to the Mining Record. This journal, under Mr. Lamb's control, has deservedly won for itself a good reputation, the honesty and fearlessness of its editorial comments, the wide scope and general excellence of its descriptive and other articles, and the reliability of its information relative to the mining and allied industries of the province, having combined to secure for it a wide patronage, not only in British Columbia, but as well in Eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

E. Jacobs, who, in accordance with an arrangement made with Mr. Lamb, acquires a substantial interest in the British Columbia Mining Record, Ltd., and in the capacity of managing editor, takes charge of the Mining Record, is also well and favorably known as a writer on mining in British Columbia, having for eight years been a contributor to the provincial press in this connection. The arrangement between these gentlemen has been approved by the directors and other shareholders in the company owning the Mining Record, and on Mr. Lamb tendering his resignation Mr. Jacobs was appointed by the directors to succeed him.

The Mining Record was established in Victoria by the late Alexander Begg, and from the first it was welcomed and well supported. Mr. Begg pushed its interests with characteristic zeal until, in 1897 he became too ill to continue its work longer. It is somewhat of a coincidence that the two men in particular he had in view to relieve him of the active work of the Mining Record were Messrs. Lamb and Jacobs, both then resident in the Boundary district, and both engaged in journalism.

Mr. Lamb, who had a short time previously been succeeded in the editorship of the Boundary Creek Times, which he and W. J. Harber established at Greenwood in the autumn of 1896, by Duncan Ross, formerly of the Victoria Times, proceeded to Victoria, and from there until the close of 1904 was either prominently associated with the management or in full charge of the Mining Record. Besides the valuable work he has done during nearly eight years of active connection with the Mining Record, Mr. Lamb has contributed freely to influential mining and financial journals published in either the United States or England, among them the Engineering and Mining Journal and the Engineering Magazine, both of New York; Mines and Minerals, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Mining Reporter, Denver, Colorado; Financial News, London, England, and other public and private journals.

Information relating to mining in British Columbia, published in bulletins issued prior to 1904 by the bureau of provincial information, was also contributed by him. Altogether, he has done substantial and valuable service in disseminating information concerning the mining industry of the province, and many prominent mining men have expressed sincere regret at his withdrawal from a sphere of labor in which he has been so useful a worker. He has been nominated for election to the position of secretary to the Canadian Institute of Mining Engineers, vacant through the untimely death of B. T. A. Bell, and he has the almost universal respect of the British Columbia members of the institute, who have confidence that he will make a zealous and efficient secretary, as demonstrated by the effective work he did two years ago as secretary to the provisional committee of the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia.

Mr. Jacobs has also been a hard worker in the interests of the mining industry of the province. From the time when, in the summer of 1890, he inaugurated the mining column of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, on through nearly seven years of almost uninterrupted press correspondence from the Boundary, commencing early in 1897 and closing late in 1903, and, later, while travelling through the chief mining sections of the Kootenays, until his appointment early last year as secretary of the Provincial Mining Association, he has contributed for publication a great deal of mining information. His descriptive articles on mining and smelting subjects have appeared in both the Engineering and Mining Journal and the B. C. Mining Record, while his annual review of mining in the province, respectively published in the Nelson Daily News and other journals, were widely read with much interest. He has been an occasional contributor to the Engineering Magazine, which has published a number of his articles, as, for example, his influential article, "The future of the mining industry of the province," published in the Engineering Magazine, last autumn he prepared for the bureau of provincial information bulletin, No. 19, Mining in British Columbia, a comprehensive review of mining and smelting industries of the province, which has been favorably received as an interesting and useful contribution on the subjects it covers. Much of the editorial comment that appeared last year in the Mining Record was also from his pen, so that he is no stranger to the work of that journal. In fact, he will, no doubt, under his direction, maintain its good name and will steadily extend its usefulness and beneficial influence.

Activity in Zinc.

A dispatch from Sandon says: "The Lucky Jim property has just paid its second dividend of \$10,000. It was acquired by G. Hughes and others last summer and work was begun on it last August. It is by far one of the richest zinc mines in the country, it having just shipped 2,000 tons of 52 per cent. zinc ore to Bartchell Brothers of Spokane. One thousand tons of this ore were straight from the mine, and the rest are concentrates made at the Payne mill, leased for this purpose. Besides having very rich zinc values it has large bodies of milling galena ore, going less than two for one. It is situated about seven miles from Sandon, on the Kaslo and Sandon railway. This property was purchased by the present owners from Braden Brothers of Helena. Since the increase in the price of silver the value of this property has more than doubled itself. Of late the zinc business in the Slokan has come to the front, and besides being a very rich camp in silver and lead, it will very shortly take a good place in the zinc producing camps of the West. The Slokan camp has shipped over 4,000 tons of zinc in a year and has as much again lying on the dumps awaiting some cheap mode of treatment."

The Slokan Star mine near Sandon, has closed a contract with the United States Zinc Company of Pueblo, Col., to take 2,500 tons of ore carrying 35 per cent. zinc and 45 ounces of silver, which is on the dumps at the mine. It will be shipped through Spokane. Shipments will continue for three months. The price paid for the zinc is private, but it is not equal to the price of lead.

Water Shortage.

The mining interests in the Boundary country were threatened last week with a scarcity of water. A cold snap lowered the water in the Kettle river and compelled the Cascade Water, Power & Light Co. to shut off one of its double turbines.

Together the three double turbines supply about 3,000 horsepower, used by the Granby mines and smelter, the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter and the cities of Greenwood and Phoenix for lighting. With one of the large turbines out of use because of low water, it means that power would be short at some of the above points. Consequently the Granby smelter blew out two of its battery of six furnaces and also used the steam 10 drill air compressor at the Old Ironides mine and prepared to also put the Knob Hill 10 drill steam air compressor into commission more. This was to supplement the power from the two 20 drill electric compressors, both of which could not be operated because of lack of power.

The British Columbia Copper Company's smelter still has the old steam plant as a reserve, and was getting that in shape for use as rapidly as possible. The Brooklyn mine has just installed its steam compressor, so that it no longer needed to depend on the Granby Company for power.

Early this week a thaw set in and brought about normal conditions. A dispatch from Phoenix says: "The change of weather in the Boundary has been very acceptable to those interested in the mining and smelting industries, on which all depend. The soft spell is already having an appreciable effect on the Kettle river, which is rising, once more and will allow the operation of the three double turbines at the power works at Sandon, only two having been running lately. This will permit the operation of those works to their full capacity, which in turn will allow the operation of the smelter at full capacity, increasing the force of men employed here and at the Greenwood smelter, which was also affected by the power shortage."

We Will Beat in Quality or Meet

Any price offered by any reputable coal dealer in Victoria for full weight and burning qualities of our domestic coal. Our \$6.50 stove coal, in ton or half-ton lots, is meeting with unparalleled success.

This is Dayerne's

34 Blanchard St. and Warren's Wharf, James Bay. Telephone 97.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Ward maid. Apply to Matron, Jubilee Hospital.

WANTED—Nurse maid. Mrs. P. S. Lampman, 66 Belcher street.

WANTED—Strong willing housemaid; English preferred. Box 50, Times Office.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—An office boy. Apply in own handwriting to W. P. O. Box 577.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

KAI CHUNG & BRO., 185 Government St. Employment agency; servants and laborers for any work. Ring up phone 1123. Root and shoe store.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—Miscellaneous. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Everybody in Victoria to buy first-class home-made coffee and candy from Hartley, the English candy maker, 74 Yates street.

Wanted—Photo-Engraving work from all parts of the province; satisfaction guaranteed; send for name and address. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 20 Broad street, Victoria.

C. M. COOKSON, plumber and sealer. Jobbing work specialty. Estimates given on all kinds of plumbing and sewer work. Headquarters for up-to-date English wash-stands. Tel. 674. 97 Johnson street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

LOST AND FOUND. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOUND—Pearl crescent brooch. Apply 94 Douglas street.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

HAIR TONICS. OUR HALF-TONIC CUTS in copper are unexcelled by the biggest Eastern firms. Send a trial order to the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 20 Broad street.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOR SALE—Sextant, \$20; telescope (Cox), \$7.50; shotgun, 12 bore, \$12; Chevalier field glass, \$7.50; mandolin, in perfect order, \$6. Jacob Aaronson, 64 Johnson street, 2 doors below Government street.

HOLLY TREES FOR SALE. Jay & Co., 13 Broad street. Phone 1024.

FOR SALE—One horse, light delivery wagon and harness, \$100; new top buggy, Aberdeen turnout, etc.; one building lot at Oak Bay, would exchange for good horse. Apply Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store St.

FOR SALE—Cedar posts. Address Oldfield, Box 406, city.

WANTED—Buyers for second-hand furniture, stoves, heaters, etc.; the cheapest in town. The I X L Second-Hand Store, Store street.

BAR FIXTURES, POOL TABLES, ETC.—For sale, bar fixtures, newest and finest designs. Headquarters for new and second-hand billiard and pool tables. Catalogue free. Brunswick Balke Colden Co., J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent, Victoria.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

TO LET. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

TO LET—Cottage, 94 Menzies street; all modern conveniences; rent \$17, including water. House open for inspection from 12 to 2 daily.

TO LET—11 roomed house, on South Park street, suitable for boarding house, \$15 per month. Apply to H. E. A. Courtney, agent, Western Union Telegraph Co., Government street.

TO LET—Five roomed cottage, with bath and large garden; rent \$10 a month. Apply No. 7 Edmonstone road.

TO LET—Osborne House, Pandora and Blanchard streets; furnished rooms at reasonable rates, per week or per month.

TO LET—Furnished bedroom for gentleman, with use of bath. Gordon Hotel, Yates street.

BOARD AND ROOMS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Room and board, in private house. Address Boarder, Times Office.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms. 20 Pioneer street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—First-class table; well recommended; fine brick building; grounds. 227 Johnson, corner Vancouver.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

BUSINESS CHANCES. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOR SALE—Good paying hotel business, known as Elmdale Hotel, corner of Johnson and Blanchard streets. Apply on premises.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

MISCELLANEOUS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

R. H. KNEESHAU—Medium and healer, 155 Superior street. Office hours from 1 to 5 p. m. Test circle, Thursday night, 8 o'clock.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLE—Victoria Transfer Co., 21 Broughton street. Tel. 129. Hack, baggage wagons, trucks, etc., at any hour.

NO EXCUSE FOR CHIMNEY FIRES NOW—Your chimneys cleaned from 50c.; no mess, fuss or humbug, and kept cleaned by the year from 50c. Smoky chimneys cured. Any kind of brick or jobbing plastering. Defective work remedied. Est. in England over 100 years. Hollis, 4 Broughton street.

AH WING—Fashionable tailor, ladies' and gentlemen's clothes made to order and perfect fit guaranteed. 160 Government street.

SING TAI—Manufacturer and dealer in ladies' silk and cotton underwear, dresses, trousseaus, etc. 44 Douglas street, Victoria.

BEST JAPANESE PORCELAIN and fancy goods at Kawah Bros. Co., 88 Douglas St.

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc., should consult us when preparing guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 20 Broad street, Victoria.

MACHINISTS. L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 160 Government street. Tel. 222.

UNDERTAKING. W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 408. Residence telephone, 611.

COFFER AND SPICES. VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

ENGRAVERS. TO ADVERTISERS—We make cuts which enhance the effectiveness of your advertisements one hundred per cent. Nothing so effective as illustrations. From 32 upwards, according to size. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co.

CEMENT WORK. SLATE AND GRAVEL ROOFING, cement sidewalks, etc. John Bell. Leave orders at Nicholles & Renouf.

WATCH REPAIRING. A. PETRO, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

FOR SALE. Fine building lots fronting New City Park on Gorge road. Good acreage property along Burnside Road, also above Gorge Bridge; excellent for Fruit Growing. Valuable city lots on Yates Street and Wharf Street, yielding a good return as an investment. Also two city water lots at foot of Yates Street with 100 feet wharf and large warehouse. Twenty-three acres in Esquimalt District fronting on Royal Roads. Beautifully situated, lots in Esquimalt Harbor. Excellent building lots in Esquimalt. For particulars apply to J. STUART YATES.

..CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS..

Rates for insertion in THE TIMES: All Classifications, except Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 cent per word per day; six insertions for the price of four; no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Time rates on application.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

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UNDERTAKING. W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone,



ONE SYSTEM REQUIRES Wholesome, Pure Food

TRY
KNOX'S GELATINE
R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Importers.

Who Puts Up Your Prescriptions?

We invite the privilege. We use the best quality of every drug; we exercise the most exacting care with every prescription we write. We produce medicine that is the best possible result.

HALL & CO.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Published by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Jan. 21.—5 a. m.—An extensive storm area is moving down the Coast, while over Northern British Columbia and Alberta the barometer is high and a cold wave prevails. Rain is falling over portions of the Oregon coast, and heavy rains have occurred in California. The winds are fresh to strong from the eastward on the Coast. The temperature from Edmonton to Winnipeg ranges from 20 below to 32 below zero.

Forecasts.
For 26 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday, Victoria and vicinity—Northerly winds, partly cloudy and cold.
Lower Mainland—Northerly and easterly winds, mostly cloudy and cold.

Reports.
Victoria—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 38; minimum, 37; wind, 2 miles N.; weather, cloudy.
New Westminster—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 38; minimum, 37; wind, 4 miles N.; weather, cloudy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 32; minimum, 30; wind, calm; rain, trace; weather, cloudy.
Blackfriars—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 35; minimum, 33; wind, calm; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 34; minimum, 32; wind, 10 miles S. W.; rain, 98; weather, fair.
Edmonton—Barometer, 30.42; temperature, 29 below; minimum, 20 below; wind, calm; snow, trace; weather, fair.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Princess Victoria from Seattle—J. A. Anderson, C. R. Wilson, J. M. R. Smith, J. C. Stewart, C. J. Covert, Hickman, T. H. Adams, C. Victoria, J. W. McMillan, C. Robinson & Hackett, Vancouver.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle—J. A. Anderson, C. R. Wilson, J. M. R. Smith, J. C. Stewart, C. J. Covert, Hickman, T. H. Adams, C. Victoria, J. W. McMillan, C. Robinson & Hackett, Vancouver.

ANEMIA—POOR BLOOD.

Headaches, Dizziness, Heart Palpitation and Consumption Follows.

Anemia—watery blood—is a treacherous trouble. It steals insidiously from slight symptoms to dangerous disease. The thin watery blood shows itself at first in pale lips, wan face, breathlessness, heart palpitation, loss of appetite. If the trouble is not checked and cured, consumption follows; coughing, spitting, clammy night sweats, a total breakdown and death. What the anemic sufferer needs is more blood—more strength. And there is nothing in the whole wide world will give new blood and new strength so surely and so speedily as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to send new, rich, red blood coursing through the system, bringing strength to weak lungs and all parts of the body. Thousands testify to the truth of Emeric Vilandre, St. Germain, Que., who says: "While attending school my health began to give way. The trouble came on gradually and the doctor who attended me said it was due to overstudy and that a rest would put me right. But instead of getting better I grew weaker. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, and at night I did not sleep well. I was troubled with pains in the back, my appetite left me and I grew pale as a corpse. Finally I became so weak I was forced to remain in bed. As the doctor did not help me any, I asked my father to get me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used two boxes there was an improvement, and when I had taken a half dozen boxes I was again in perfect health. I believe all weak girls will find new health if they take the pills."

Anemia, indigestion, heart trouble, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and the special ailments of women are all due to poor blood, and are all cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SCIATICA PUT HIM ON CRUTCHES.—Jas. Smith, drycleaner, of Grimsby, Ont., writes: "My limbs were almost useless from sciatica and rheumatism, and, notwithstanding my esteem for physicians, I must give the credit where it belongs. I am a cured man to-day, and South American Rheumatic Cure must have all the credit. It's a marvel—54."

VARIED VIEWS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECT

GREAT DEAL OF TALK
BUT LITTLE WAS DONE

Interesting Legal Opinion by City Barrister—Resolution and Amendments.

The outcome of the public meeting which was held in the city hall last evening to deal with the Indian reserve question was the passing of a resolution requiring the city to do its utmost to bring about a settlement along the lines contained in a communication from the deputy superintendent-general, Ottawa, to the provincial government in 1901. The subject was fully debated.

The chair was occupied by Mayor Barnard and Geo. Carter was appointed secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting and the circumstances under which it was called. He had secured a legal opinion on the reserve question from W. J. Taylor, K.C., city barrister, the gist of which he would read. The entire opinion is as follows:

W. J. TAYLOR, B.C., Jan. 17th, 1905.
His Worship the Mayor,
Victoria, B. C.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter containing request for an opinion as to the respective rights of (a) the Indians, (b) the provincial government; (c) the Dominion government; (d) the city of Victoria, to the land commonly known as the Songhees Indian reserve, together with my views as to the best means of bringing about the removal of the Indians.

In reply I beg to state that in the year 1850 a tract of land within which the land now known as the Songhees reserve was evidently intended to be included, was conveyed by certain Indians to the Hudson's Bay Co.

For convenience of reference, the document of transfer is set forth and reads as follows:

"Know all men, we the chiefs and people of the Kowmsoom tribe, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, do consent to surrender entirely and forever to James Douglas, Esq., agent of the Hudson's Bay Company in Vancouver Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy Governor and Committee of the same, the title of the land situate and lying between the inlet of the Dead in the arm of inlet of Camosun and the head of the said inlet, embracing the lands on the west side and north of that line to Basquiat, beyond the inlet three miles of the Colquitz valley, and the land on the east side of the arm enclosing Christmas hill and lake and the lands west of these outlets. The conditions of our understanding of this sale is, that the said village sites and enclosed lands are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself with these small exceptions becomes the entire property of the white people for ever; it is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied land and to carry on our fisheries as formerly. We have received, as payment, fifty-two pounds ten shilling sterling."

"In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks at Fort Victoria on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty."

"HOO-KOO-WITZ."
His X Mark.

"Done in the presence of (Sgd.) ALFRED ROBSON BENSON, "M. R. C. S. L., "JOSEPH WILLIAM M'KAY."

This treaty extinguished the Indian title to the land. It will be noted that the description of the land in this document is vague, but sufficient definiteness appears to make it operative. The western boundary line of the tract has, since the treaty, been heretofore surveyed, the shore of Victoria harbor forming the remaining boundary lines.

While the verbiage of the document varies from that commonly used in conveyances, it must be remembered that the document is not an ordinary conveyance but a treaty and the language used was, under the circumstances, doubtless appropriate to the understanding of all parties to the compact.

It will also be noted that the tract was conveyed subject to certain reservations in favor of the Indians, namely, a right to occupy and enjoy their village sites and enclosed lands together with a right of hunting over the unoccupied portion of the tract conveyed with certain appurtenant rights of fishing.

In the year 1867 (3rd April) the Hudson's Bay Company recovered (with certain exceptions not material to this inquiry) Vancouver Island to the crown. At this period, namely, the year 1867, the crown became possessed of the land

occupied by the Indians, subject to the Indians' rights therein.

By clause 13 of the terms of union, under which British Columbia entered the Confederation of Canada, it was provided as follows:

"13. The charge of the Indians and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion government and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia government shall be continued by the Dominion government after the union. To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia government to appropriate for the purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the local government to the Dominion government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians, on application of the Dominion government in case of disagreement between the two governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the secretary of state for the colonies."

By section 91 of the British North America Act, all crown lands within the various provinces were vested in the respective provinces subject to the interests already created therein.

At this time (1871) the land in question became the property of the province, but had not then been definitely set apart as an Indian reserve by the province, being merely crown land held in right by the province, subject to the occupancy rights of the Indians. The procedure prescribed by clause 13, for the creation of a reserve after Confederation is clearly set forth in the latter part of the clause and is shortly as follows:

(a) Application by the Dominion therefor to the province; (b) assent of the province thereto; (c) falling an agreement between the province and Dominion regarding the land to be reserved to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Since Confederation, so far as I have been able to ascertain upon inquiry and search at the government offices, Victoria, the Dominion has never formally made application to the province for a conveyance of the land nor has the province ever executed a conveyance thereof to the Dominion nor yet set it apart as an Indian reserve.

As a matter of fact, ever since Confederation, the Dominion government has exercised administrative control of the Songhees Indians without a reserve having been formally created for that purpose. However, it has been judicially declared that neither the province nor the Dominion are bound by alleged acts of acquiescence on the part of various officers of the Dominion, which have been brought home to or authorized by the proper executive or administrative organs of the respective governments and are not manifested by order-in-council or other authentic testimony; so that acts of acquiescence by the Dominion in the exercise of control over the Indians by the Dominion in no wise affect the question of title.

The Hudson's Bay Company as absolute lords and proprietors of the territory (subject only to the sovereign dominion of the crown) accepted surrender of the Indians' claim of title upon certain terms.

The crown having subsequently accepted a reconveyance from the Hudson's Bay Company of the land and re-recognized the Hudson's Bay Company's charter, recognized the treaty terms and the proprietary rights in such land in the province, subject to the Indians' rights.

The province, although under an obligation to provide a reserve for the Indians upon request by the Dominion, has never been moved to act in the matter by request. Even assuming that the land has been effectively created a reserve by the joint act of the Dominion and the province, the title to the land would still remain in the Dominion.

While section 91 of the British North America Act vests upon the Dominion exclusive legislative authority over Indians and lands reserved for Indians, the force and effect of this section has been declared merely to repose legislative and administrative jurisdiction over such lands in the Dominion and not to confer upon the Dominion the power to appropriate same after surrender of the Indian title in infringement of the proprietary rights of the province.

There is a broad distinction between proprietary rights and legislative jurisdiction. If the Indians' rights were extinguished, for instance, by death of all the tribe, the effect of the distinction would be to permit the province to deal with the land, with the land, without reference to the Dominion.

A commission, the members whereof were appointed by the Dominion and the province, investigated the status of Indian reserves in British Columbia, and made a report thereon upon the 4th May, 1878. This report assumed to define certain Indian reserves, among others the Songhees' reserve, in the following language:

"The land reserve of the Indians in Victoria harbor appears to be the private property of the tribe by a written agreement made on the 30th April, 1850, between the chiefs and people and the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company acting on behalf of the Crown, and by the land having been formally set apart for their perpetual use and benefit, but the commission, so far as they have authority in the matter, confirm this reserve as surrendered to the Songhees Indians together with Deadman's Island in Victoria harbor, and also the northern part of Discovery Island and the whole of Chatham Island and of the Island immediately west of same, which three latter were reserved for these Indians by Governor Douglas on the 10th June, 1863. It was part of the above agreement that these Indians should be permitted to carry on their fisheries as formerly."

It does not appear on record in the lands and works department, Victoria, that the report of these commissioners was ever formally adopted or ratified either by the Dominion or Provincial governments, in which event its effect is simply a guide to the respective governments.

Whether or not the English statute (The Indian Act) limiting the period for which such estates may be held is applicable to British Columbia, seems to be immaterial in the present instance, as the parties to the treaty recognized an equality of status to the other purpose of the compact.

The approval later by the crown of

the arrangement still further accentuates this view. To obtain a relinquishment of certain claims, valid or disputed, upon certain terms and thereafter permit one of the high contracting parties to apply a domestic rule of construction gathered from the civil law of that party, for the purpose of nullifying practically the operation of the contract would be to sanction a gross breach of faith.

Upon the faith of an undertaking given by the predecessors in title of the province, the Indians were induced to relinquish title to the land. One term of the undertaking was that the Indians, their children and children's children, and so indefinitely for as long a period as any of the tribe survived, should be permitted to occupy certain parts of the land. Assume The Indian's Act in force at the time. Its existence must have been unknown to the Indians. A law shortening and interfering as it would with the period of enjoyment of the land reserved to the Indians by the words of the treaty, could never have been in the contemplation of the Indians, else they would not have surrendered their claims for so phantom-like a consideration. To get land in consideration of preserving part thereof in perpetuity for the use and benefit of the grantor, and then repudiate the consideration, for technical or other reasons, is a gross breach of obtaining property under false pretences to be seriously considered. The Hudson's Bay Company, when it accepted surrender of the Indian title, entered into an honorable engagement to fulfill the terms upon the faith of which the surrender was made. The company did fulfill those terms. The province, as its successor in title, did likewise. The Dominion assented to, assumed and undertook to continue a similar policy of liberal and fair treatment and has never questioned its obligation or sought to infringe upon the rights and privileges of the Indians as set forth in the treaty, or to subtract from or restrict those rights in anything outside the plain words of the treaty.

Any such interpretation would be so contrary to the policy of amity, good faith and conciliation observed by the crown as represented by either the Dominion or province in all dealings with Indians, as to warrant a conclusion to the contrary. Prior to Confederation, the province, in its dealings with the Indians, never attempted to apply such a canon of construction to the terms of the treaty as would eliminate the words "and those that follow after us" upon the ground that such words were inoperative in view of the principles against perpetuity set forth in The Indian's Act. The Dominion, having undertaken to continue a policy with the Indians "as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia government" lends strength to the conclusion that courts would adopt a broader principle of interpretation in constraining the effect of the treaty than ordinarily derivable from a narrow legal construction of its mere words, qualified by rules outside its terms. An interpretation to be arrived at after considerations of policy as practiced by one government without express obligation, but a policy which nevertheless was resolved into definite undertaking by statutory assumption thereof as a duty by another government, i.e., the Dominion.

The reasons applied in order to exclude as against the Indians the operation of the rule against perpetuity of estate do not, it seems to me, apply to questions relating to the after disposition of such estate. In one case, the Indians were treated as an independent body upon a basis of equality for the purpose of contracting, whereas the Hudson's Bay Company secured the goodwill of the Indians, as well as the title to the land. The Indians in turn, by the words of the treaty, secured certain rights and privileges for themselves and their descendants. After the treaty the Indians passed under the control, became wards of and dependent upon the crown for protection and fulfillment of those rights. One privilege retained was a personal right of occupation of the land possessed by each Indian. Neither within the terms of the treaty nor within the terms of the Indian's Act upon another reserve, and placed in trust with the Federal government a sufficient sum to provide for their future needs. He thought the provincial government, if approached, would deal reasonably with the city for the value of the reserve was entirely created by Victoria.

A. T. Morley agreed with the previous speaker. He read the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, that the citizens in public meeting assembled do hereby urge the Mayor and council to take immediate action re the opening of the Songhees reserve in the interests of the city of Victoria, on the following lines:

"1. That the terms of agreement set forth by the Dominion government to the Provincial government as a basis, that the Mayor and council prepare a by-law to be voted on by the ratepayers at an early date, to authorize the city to raise a sum of money sufficient to carry out all the terms of agreement, and for power to carry out the same on behalf of the city."

"2. To acquit the Dominion government with the city's urgent need of an early settlement, and of its ability and willingness to take upon itself the onus and expense of carrying out the terms of agreement."

"3. To request the Dominion government to appoint a special agent with full instructions, and with power to carry out the same, on behalf of the Dominion government and the Indians, and to use its good offices with the provincial government to allow the city to relieve the said provincial government of all expense and trouble, and to induce the said provincial government to appoint a special agent with power to act in the interests of the province."

"4. To request the Dominion government to consent to the Mayor of this city, acting for the city in conjunction with the city council, to appoint a special agent with power to act in the interests of the city."

Continuing, His Worship pointed out that from the foregoing opinion it would be seen that the consent of the Indians could not bind their descendants. There-

Gloves, Mitts, Winter Caps

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NOTICE VICTORIA THEATRE

Tuesday, Jan. 24

Charles Frohman Presents

William Collier

In Richard Harding Davis's Farce,

THE DICTATOR

Five months' engagement at Criterion Theatre, New York. Complete production. Cast of much excellence.

Prices, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50. Seats on sale Saturday at Walt's Music Store, Government street.

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Berliner Gramophone.

Some of our January list of 10-inch Records:

Record 801 with Vocal by Peter La Mar. EMMETT'S LULLABY—This favorite yodel song of the late J. K. "Fritz" Emmett was furnished by him for many years, and still stands at the head of all songs of its class. Mr. La Mar has made a delightful record of this lullaby which pictures the tender care of the elder brother who is watching the little one in her sleep.

Record 802 with Vocal by Peter La Mar. YOU MUST THINK I'M SANTA CLAUS—A side-splitting "coon song" which Irving Jones has made popular. The colored lady demands presents not only on Christmas, but on July 4, Thanksgiving, and even St. Patrick's Day, until Mr. Coon rebels and insists that he is no "human Christmas tree."

T. PLIMLEY, Sole Agent. Government Street, Opp. Post Office.

for any arrangement made through the collection of the Indians could be upset in a court of law.

The only reason in consequence was through legislation, and he had written to Premier McBride, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. Senator Templeman and Geo. Riley, M. P., to use their influence to have both governments pass the necessary legislation.

From a moral standpoint it would be better for both Indians and the city if the Songhees were removed from the site of the commercial advantages that would accrue to Victoria. The Indians would not be wronged if pressure was brought to bear on both governments to pass the necessary legislation. Let the matter of their consent be disregarded. First get the Indians off the reserve and then the subject of the proceeds would be dealt with.

S. P. Pitts, president of the board of trade, expressed the view that he didn't think the question would be settled until the corporation secured the right to the reserve, in order that it could negotiate with the Dominion government. The city could rehabilitate the Indians upon another reserve, and place in trust with the Federal government a sufficient sum to provide for their future needs. He thought the provincial government, if approached, would deal reasonably with the city for the value of the reserve was entirely created by Victoria.

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Upon the faith of an undertaking given by the predecessors in title of the province, the Indians were induced to relinquish title to the land. One term of the undertaking was that the Indians, their children and children's children, and so indefinitely for as long a period as any of the tribe survived, should be permitted to occupy certain parts of the land. Assume The Indian's Act in force at the time. Its existence must have been unknown to the Indians. A law shortening and interfering as it would with the period of enjoyment of the land reserved to the Indians by the words of the treaty, could never have been in the contemplation of the Indians, else they would not have surrendered their claims for so phantom-like a consideration. To get land in consideration of preserving part thereof in perpetuity for the use and benefit of the grantor, and then repudiate the consideration, for technical or other reasons, is a gross breach of obtaining property under false pretences to be seriously considered. The Hudson's Bay Company, when it accepted surrender of the Indian title, entered into an honorable engagement to fulfill the terms upon the faith of which the surrender was made. The company did fulfill those terms. The province, as its successor in title, did likewise. The Dominion assented to, assumed and undertook to continue a similar policy of liberal and fair treatment and has never questioned its obligation or sought to infringe upon the rights and privileges of the Indians as set forth in the treaty, or to subtract from or restrict those rights in anything outside the plain words of the treaty.

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The reasons applied in order to exclude as against the Indians the operation of the rule against perpetuity of estate do not, it seems to me, apply to questions relating to the after disposition of such estate. In one case, the Indians were treated as an independent body upon a basis of equality for the purpose of contracting, whereas the Hudson's Bay Company secured the goodwill of the Indians, as well as the title to the land. The Indians in turn, by the words of the treaty, secured certain rights and privileges for themselves and their descendants. After the treaty the Indians passed under the control, became wards of and dependent upon the crown for protection and fulfillment of those rights. One privilege retained was a personal right of occupation of the land possessed by each Indian. Neither within the terms of the treaty nor within the terms of the Indian's Act upon another reserve, and placed in trust with the Federal government a sufficient sum to provide for their future needs. He thought the provincial government, if approached, would deal reasonably with the city for the value of the reserve was entirely created by Victoria.

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"Be it resolved,

The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday)

TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,

LIMITED.

JOHN NELSON,

Managing Director.

Office: 20 Broad Street

Telephone: 40

Reportorial Rooms: 40

Business Office: 40

Daily, one month, by carrier: \$1.00

Daily, one week, by carrier: \$0.20

Single copies, per annum: \$1.00

Copy for changes on advertisements must

be handed in at the office not later than

9 o'clock a. m.; if received later than that

hour will be charged the following day.

All communications intended for publication

should be addressed "Editor the Times,"

Victoria, B. C.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following

places in Victoria:

Hemery's Cigar Stand, 23 Government St.

Victoria News Co., Ltd., 20 Yates St.

Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Govt.

St. Edwards, 51 Yates St.

Campbell & Cullen, Govt. and Truocallier.

George Marsden, cor. Yates and Govt.

W. W. Walker, grocer, Esquimalt road.

W. Wilby, 51 Douglas St.

Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.

Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.

S. Redding, Craigflower road, Victoria W.

Geo. J. Cook, cor. Esquimalt Rd. & Bithet.

T. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.

Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery

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places:

Seattle-Lowman, 616 First

Ave. (opposite Pioneer Square).

Vancouver-Galloway & Co.

New Westminster—J. Moray & Co.

Kamloops—Smith Bros.

Dawson & White Horse—Bennett News Co.

Esquimalt—M. W. Simpson.

Wassloo—E. Plimbury & Co.

THE CARESSING HAND.

We cannot understand why the Mc-Bride government should despair of saving the province of British Columbia from the slough of indebtedness into which it has been dropped by previous reckless administrations. It has been announced as the policy of the government to follow up every dollar's worth of goods or chattels or property or income, all the "things that are, or were, or ought to be, seen, surmised, or postulated"—things tangible or intangible—to pursue them relentlessly from hand to hand, or whether they are capable of being transferred from hand, and to tax them wherever or as often as they can be seen, handled or imagined. Such a policy ought to produce results substantial enough to maintain the government and its friends and to provide for those who may follow after them. Such a proposition may be demonstrated by a perusal of the Assessment Act. Under divers pains and penalties the taxpayer is required to "fill up accurately answers to the following questions," giving the number of articles in his possession and the value he places upon them, to wit: Horses under one year old, one year old, two years old, three years old and over, work horses, stallions; mules and asses of all ages; cattle under one year old, one year old, two years old, cows, all other cattle two years old and over; sheep of all ages; hogs of all ages; poultry of all kinds; farm products on hand or stored, except such as may be necessary for feed to stock or for personal use; wagons, carts, buggies, carriages or other vehicles; agricultural implements and agricultural machinery of all kinds; goods, chattels, wares, merchandise and stock-in-trade of all kinds; book debts, and other debts, accounts, notes, or other obligations due to the taxpayer (except mortgages and exemptions under the Assessment Act); judgments, choses in action; bonds, stocks, debentures, securities, investments, shares in companies (except mortgages); moneys in hand or in bank, gold and silver coin, bank notes, scrip, deposit receipts (withdrawable with or without notice), gold dust or bullion; saw logs and all cut timber or lumber, whether on land or floated; sailing ships, steamships, vessels, boats, or water craft of any kind, or any share or interest therein; machinery of all kinds not forming part of real estate; franchises, special or otherwise; books of reference, law books, medical books, or other scientific books, surgical, medical, dental and other scientific instruments not included in household furniture exemptions; household furniture from which a revenue is derived by being let, rented or hired; any other personal property not included in either of the above items, or not otherwise returned, everything animate or inanimate, tangible or intangible, capable of ownership, having a market value, or that may be bought or sold, and for forming part of real property and not expressly exempted by law. The pursued is further required, under the aforementioned pains and penalties, to fill a return showing his gross annual income from all sources; from all wages, salaries, emoluments and annuities accrued or due for any purpose whatsoever; from all income, revenue or interest accrued or due from bonds, notes, stocks, shares, debentures, including interest, or dividends from the stock, bonds, or debentures of the province, or of any municipality of the province, or from rents of all kinds, from money lent, deposited, or invested, and from all indebtedness secured by deed, mortgage, contract, agreement, or account; from all ventures, business, trade, profession, office, or employment of any kind whatsoever, not included in any of the above items; from all income derived from sources outside the province, and brought into or received by subjects of His Majesty or aliens resident in the province, and any other income, revenue, or

amount earned, derived, accrued, or received from any source whatsoever, the product of capital, labor, industry, or skill of the taxpayer, and not included in any of the above items.

Deductions allowed under the act: Amount exempt under the statute, \$1,000; outgoings or necessary expenses actually incurred and paid out in the production of the income by the taxpayer; interest on borrowed capital, from which borrowed capital an income is derived, if such interest is paid to the lender, who is an actual resident of the province, or if such interest is paid to a company doing business in the province, and which pays taxes in the province, but not otherwise; losses and bad debts arising out of the business from which an income is derived, irrecoverable and actually written off during the year, but not otherwise; for premiums of life insurance on the life of the taxpayer, if paid, not to exceed one-sixth of the annual income of the taxpayer; receipts therefor to be produced to the assessor on demand; for municipal taxes and rates paid on real property, from which an income is derived, but not otherwise; for repairs actually expended during the year on real property from which an income is derived, but not otherwise; for all income derived from shares, or dividends, from companies or corporations where such companies or corporations are assessed and taxed under the headings in this act of "Taxation on Mines and Minerals," and "Taxation of Corporations," or where the real and personal property and income of such companies are assessed and taxed under this act, but not otherwise.

The above may truly be described as an act for the encouragement of industry for the promotion of prosperity, and for the inducement of immigrants who desire to escape from the tyranny, the iniquities and the intolerable burdens of old-world institutions, to come in and settle amongst us! As soon as the freedom-loving Briton, the Eastern Canadian who prizes liberty and has never bowed his shoulders under intolerable taxation, and the American who will go to the ends of the earth to escape excessive tribute realize what we have to offer them here, there will be a rush to fill those benevolent schedules!

AN ONTARIO FEUD.

The most bitterly conducted election contest that has ever been fought in any part of the Dominion of Canada is at the present time being waged in Ontario. They have a government there that has been in power for more than thirty years. Taxation is lighter in Ontario than in any other province of the Dominion. The fortunate people of that province are not asked to take oath as to the amount of goods, the quantity of land, the number of oxen and asses and sheep and cows they possess. They have no reason to dread if anything that is theirs by right of possession, tangible or intangible, be not accounted for and acknowledged, they are liable to get into serious trouble. No collector comes around yearly and without ceremony abstracts two or five dollars, as the case may be, from the weekly pay of every money-earner in the province. Not at all. The government is Grit, and it has a surplus of close upon four million dollars in the treasury. If the people of Ontario listen to the clamor of every hungry Tory, and of every alleged independent who is, if possible, more vicious in his opposition than a straight Tory, because his ambitions have not been encouraged by the Ross government,—if the people of Ontario permit themselves to be beguiled into turning out the administration that has served them so faithfully and so honestly, they deserve to find themselves in a few years in a position corresponding to that of British Columbia to-day. And they will if they give the Tories sufficient time to get their system into operation.

There is a serious danger that the Ross government may be overcome by a combination which furnishes a striking example of the unreasonableness and lack of logic in the composition of extremists. The prohibitionists of Ontario, who are undoubtedly as well-meaning as they are impractical, are said to be joining forces with Mr. Whitney, leader of the Tory party, because Premier Ross has told them what every man of common sense knows to be the truth—that prohibition of the liquor traffic cannot be effected in Ontario in the present state of public opinion. In any case, none of the provinces has the power to enact such a law as would exclude liquor. Mr. Ross has expressed himself in favor of local option. He would leave the matter of sale or prohibition strictly to the judgment of the people of the municipalities. Mr. Whitney, on the other hand, while publicly stating that if by lifting his little finger he could banish intoxicating drink off the face of the earth, the little finger would be elevated instantly. At the meeting in question the chief complaint of the said Mr. Whitney against the government was that it did not honestly attempt to enforce the laws relating to the sale of liquor. Immediately he goes to his hotel with a band of Tory advocates of temperance and law-respecters. It is after the hour at which alcoholic stimulants can be sold legally. The leader goes to his chamber and a glass or two of "hot Scotch" follows him. His band conducts itself in a disorderly manner in the bar-



What Time Is It?

If your Watches and Clocks do not answer that question they need attention, and if you will place them in our hands we will give you an estimate of the cost of putting them in perfect order. You will find our prices reasonable and our work the best. We shall also be pleased to manufacture or repair any JEWELLERY that you need, as we have every facility for doing the same.

C. E. REDFERN,

43 GOVERNMENT ST. ESTABLISHED 1862. TELEPHONE 118.

3 Snaps 3 Days

2 lbs. B. C. Butter, 55c O. H. Flour - - - \$1.65
20 lbs. B. C. Sugar, \$1.25 S. F. Flour - - - \$1.40

Hardress Clarke

Cut, Cut, Cut--Prices Go Down!

To make room for Spring Goods now en route, we are clearing out all this season's patterns at 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. reduction. Made up in first-class style.
COOPER & LINKLATER, Fine Tailors, Cor. Fort and Broad Streets.

room. In due time the hotelkeeper is fined for selling whiskey to Mr. Whitney and his friends during prohibited hours. Straightway the facts become known there arises a tremendous hubbub from all Torydom—and chiefly from the independent Pharisees who conduct Tory newspapers for Tory millionaires—about the indecency of invading the sanctities of private life. Of course it is sacrilege to expose a hypocrite.

Ross's great sin is alleged to be corruption, electoral crookedness, and so forth. Well, admitting that Hon. G. W. Ross is responsible for the sins of those who professed to act in his name: Mr. Whitney must in that case be acknowledged to be responsible for the acts of his followers. Weigh the sins of the two parties in the balance, and which sinks the lowest? There have been ninety election protests tried in the courts. The Liberals have lost forty seats and the Conservatives fifty. And yet never in the history of Canada has such a virulent, despicable campaign against a man been carried on as that against Hon. G. W. Ross, a gentleman who will one day be given his due as one of the ablest and most conscientious statesmen of the country. Mr. Ross will be honored when the elements, reverend and lay, temperate in name but both intolerant, intolerant, are buried in oblivion.

MIXED METAPHORS.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian has culled some specimens from the recent utterances of more or less public men: "Drawing a red herring across the trail." We have heard of, but what an appalling spectacle is suggested by the speaker who declaimed against "a red herring crossing our path."

Another enterprising speaker urged a friend to "take the bull by the forelock," and a district councillor warned his colleagues that "if you can't get the whole hog, you must be content with half a loaf."

"Calm as a cucumber" is not unpleasing, but the same phrase cannot be given to the orator who assured his hearers that "that woman's house was as clean, and warm, and comfortable as a new pin."

An oyster containing pearls of the value of £200 was found by a fisherman at Neumunster, Germany, a few days ago.

WATCH OF QUEEN MARY.

Heirloom Treasured by Descendants of Mary Setoun, Favorite Maid.

The descendants of Mary Setoun, one of the four maids of honor to Mary Queen of Scots, have in their possession a curious watch, which was given by that Queen to her favorite. The watch, which is in the shape of a miniature skull, is about two inches and a half in diameter. It is supposed to have been purchased by Mary herself when on a visit to Blois with her husband, the dauphin of France, as it has the name of a celebrated Blois manufacturer engraved on it.

The entire skull is curiously engraved. On the forehead there is a picture of death, with the usual scythe and hour glass. He is depicted as standing between a palace and a hotel, to show that he is no respecter of persons, and underneath is the familiar quotation from Horace: "Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Begumque turres." At the back of the skull is another representation, this one being of time devouring everything. Time also carries a scythe and beside him is the emblem of eternity—the serpent with its tail in its mouth.

The upper section of the skull is divided into two pictures. On one side is the crucifixion with the Marys kneeling at the foot of the cross, and on the other side are Adam and Eve, surrounded by animals in the Garden of Eden.

Below these pictures, running right round the skull, there is an openwork band, to allow the sound of the striking of the watch to be heard. The openwork is a series of designs cut to represent the various emblems of the Crucifixion, such as scourges, the cross, swords, spears, the lantern used in the garden, and so forth. All of the carvings have appropriate Latin quotations.

By reversing the skull and holding the upper part in the palm of the hand and lifting the under jaw on its hinges the watch may be opened and on the plate inside is a representation of the stable at Bethlehem, with the sheep, horses and their flocks in the distance.

The works of the watch are in the brains of the skull, the dial plate being in a real skull. This is of silver and gold, with elaborate scrolls, while the hours are marked in large Roman letters. The works are remarkably complete, even in a large silver bell with a musical sound, which holds the works in the skull when the watch is closed.

This curious old watch is still in perfect order, and when wound every day keeps accurate time. It is too large to be worn, and was probably intended for a desk or private altar.—London Tit-Bits.

Contractors' Supplies
—AND—
General Hardware

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LD.,

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. DRAWER 613.

TELEPHONE 59.

See Hibben's Window For Fine Display of Postal Cards and View Books. They Carry the Greatest Variety of Local View Post Cards in British Columbia.

DAVID SPENCER
LIMITED

Bargains for Monday

Fancy Embroidered Drawn Work and Hemstitched

LINENS

On Sale Monday Over 2,000 Pieces

Having arranged to take the make-over numbers of a Belfast manufacturer, who is one of the most reliable manufacturers in Ireland, and buying these linens at values much under the regular prices, we will offer the same for sale Monday in the rotunda.

Fancy Hemstitched Pillow Cases, all sizes.
Fancy Embroidered Linen Sheets and Bedspreads.
Fancy Embroidered Pillow

Shams.
Bureau Covers.
Satin Damask Cloths and Runners.
Hand Embroidered Linen Run-

ners and Cloths.
Fancy Tray Cloths, all sizes.
Hundreds of small pieces of fancy and hemstitched work. Prices 15c to \$15.00 each.

Sequin, Voile and Lace
Robes

On Sale Monday. Very Much Underpriced.

White Lace Robe, trimmed span-gles. Regular \$25.00, Monday \$13.50.
Battenberg Lace Dress. Regular

\$35.00, Monday \$13.50.
Eolienne Dress, fawn trimmed, linen lace insertion. Regular \$35.00, Monday \$13.50.
Cream Spot French Linon, trimmed, lace medallions. Regular \$42.00, Monday \$13.50.
Satin Duchesse Robe (Ivory), trimmed lace insertion. Regular \$40.00, Monday \$13.50.

Black Chiffon Robe (white spots and medallions). Regular \$20.00, Monday \$7.50.
Black Net Robe, trimmed sequins. Regular \$12.50, Monday \$7.50.
Black Lace Net Robe. Regular \$20.00, Monday \$7.50.
Ecu Lace Robe, trimmed lace and sequins. Regular \$12.50, Monday \$4.00.

Ecu Muslin Robe, trimmed white lace. Regular \$10.00, Monday \$4.00.

Thirty
Costumes
On Sale Monday

Prices \$25.00 to \$30.00, Monday \$9.75.
Sizes 32 to 40; colors, black, navy and tweed mixtures.

Church Services To-morrow

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., the preachers for the day being Right Rev. Bishop Oridge and Rev. H. J. Wood. The music for to-morrow follows:

Morning.
Organ—Melody N. Helms
Venite and Psalm—As Set Mercer
Te Deum—11 Mercer
Anthem—Holy Jesus Nauman
Hymns—129, Tune 307; 240, Tune 302; 404
Organ—Alleluia B. Flavell
Organ—Andante Mee Pattison
Psalm—As Set Mercer
Cantate—13 Mercer
Te Deum—11 Mercer
Anthem—For Thy Tender Mercy's Sake Farrant
Hymns—240, Third Tune; 156, A. & M.; 255; 21
A. & M., Second Tune.
Organ—Alleluia Mee Pattison

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and Matins, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, Rev. W. Baugh Allen; evening, Canon Beaumont. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.
Voluntary—Alleluia Holme
Venite Turle
Psalm for 22nd Morning Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum Oakes
Benedictus Troutbeck
Litaney 255, 228 and 550
Voluntary—Tune Hosias St. Scaus
Evening.
Voluntary—Vesper Bell Spinney
Processional Hymn 179
Psalm for 22nd Evening Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat J. H. Maunders
Nunc Dimittis J. H. Maunders
Anthem—O Worship the Lord Holms
Hymns 20 and 233
Vesper Hymn M. S.
Recessional Hymn 201
Voluntary—Fantasia B. Tours

ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers: Morning, Rev. Percival Jenn; evening, Rev. A. J. Stanley; Ard. The music follows:

Matins.
Organ—Prelude Mailey
Venite Ouseley
Psalm for 22nd Day Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum Ouseley
Hymns 172
Litaney 172
Hymns 228, 229 and 169
Organ—Grand Choeur Holms
Evening.
Organ—Berceuse Berenger
Psalm 179
Magnificat Baraby
Nunc Dimittis Monk
Hymns 228, 229 and 169
Vesper—Lord Keep Us Safe 201
Organ—Postlude Duncan

Paul—11 a. m., holy communion; 5 p. m., evening.

ST. JAMES'S.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8:30; Matins and Evensong at 11. Morning preacher, Rev. E. G. Miller. Evensong and sermon at 7 p. m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

The usual services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Chay, B. A., being the preacher. Sunday school at 2:30. Bible class, 3. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.
Organ—Prelude in E Leunro
Psalm 70
Anthem—Come Unto Me Chay
Hymns 105, 41 and 153
Organ—Postlude in D Mailey
Evening.
Organ—Adoration Gaul
Psalm 43
Anthem—The Water of Life Simpson
Soprano Solo, Miss Jennie Bishop; Bass Solo, D. B. Christopher.
Hymns 240 and 233
Solo—Reverend, Sad Heart Del Riego
Mrs. Briggs.
Organ—Offertoire Mee Pattison

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will occupy the pulpit at both morning and evening services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. respectively. Junior Christian Endeavor Society at 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. All are welcome. Arrangements for the choir are cordially invited to attend any or all the services.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

On Sunday the pastor, Rev. J. McInnes, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Under the Juniper Tree"; evening, "Being Weighed in the Balance." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Evangelistic services during the week. Everybody welcome.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

On Sunday the pastor, Rev. J. McInnes, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Under the Juniper Tree"; evening, "Being Weighed in the Balance." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. All are welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Signs of Life"; evening, "Being Weighed in the Balance." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. All are welcome.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. H. M. Carson, B. A., will occupy the pulpit. Morning subject, "Man's Chief Business in Life"; evening, "Some Outstanding Glories of the Christ." Sabbath school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Society at 8:15. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. P. Vickers. M. A. Morning subject, "The Bywaters"; evening, "Why Not a Christian?" The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the evening service. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Special services will be held each evening during the week in which the pastor will be assisted by the Evangelistic Mission Band.

ZION TABERNACLE.

Rev. R. M. Shumway, elder in the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, will conduct special meetings in Zion Tabernacle, 50 Johnson street, from January 22nd to 25th. Services each evening at 7:30, and Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Everybody welcome at services. All seats free.

TRY
Mainland
AND
British Lion
CIGARS

For Sale Everywhere.

Every Cigar Branded.

Don't take anything "just as good."

Avoid everything "better."

The Mainland and British Lion Cigars

cost from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per thousand

more than any other Ten Cent Cigar on

the market.

Now are you "on"?

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker,

Blacksmith,

Etc.

BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA

AND JOHNSON.

SPIRITUALISTS.

R. H. Kneeshaw will hold a meeting at his home, 155 Superior street, on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The subject of discussion will be "An Idea of God." These meetings are free, and a most cordial invitation is extended to one and all.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY.

Sunday service will be held at 87 Pandora street at 11 a. m. Subject of lesson-lesson, "Love."

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 57, will hold a public meeting every Sunday evening at eight o'clock at 25 Broad street, Williams Block, when short addresses will be given and questions answered. Addresses for to-morrow: "Visitation"; "Religion Freedom." Questions are invited from the audience.



Get Fat and Strong

NOTHING EQUALS OUR
Ferrated Cod Liver Oil
In the form of a palatable Emulsion,
as a flesh-making, strength-giving,
nerve-building tonic.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE
CYRUS H. BOWES
26 Government St., Near Yates St.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Our furniture and carpet sale is in full swing; every article marked with a red tag is a bargain. Your inspection is solicited. We invite you to compare values. Weiler Bros.

—Take in a supply of "SLAB WOOD" before the wet weather sets in. To be had at Lemon, Gonslow & Co.'s mills. Telephone 77. Prompt delivery.

STEAMER "WHATOOM."
Victoria to Seattle.
Single fare 2.00.
Round trip \$3.50.
Daily except Sunday, 8 p.m.

—You can depend upon it that those who expect something for nothing are often disappointed; but this is equally true, that goods bought at Weiler Bros. are always satisfactory.

—Go to the Senate saloon for oyster cocktails.

Prescriptions Dispensed

AT B. C. DRUG STORE.
Bring your prescriptions to us. Dispensed promptly; accuracy guaranteed. Prices moderate.

J. TEAGUE.
—Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Agency, Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company. Tickets 25c a day. Lowest rates for marine insurance on hulls or cargo. Agency, Lloyd's underwriters. Office, Wellington Coal; agency, Atlantic S.S. lines. Hall-Goebel Co., 100 Government St. Tel. call 83.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

—H. H. Abbott, 86 Government street, is the man to see before purchasing your tickets to the Old Country. He is agent for all lines.

—Foot warmers are a comfort indeed. It is seldom that so much comfort can be purchased for so little money. Weiler Bros. have the best make.

—Arthur A. Lott, business manager of the Whittlesey company, was in the city yesterday. The company will appear here on January 30th in "The Second in Command," a military play written by Captain Robert Marshall, of the British army, the author also of the successful plays, "The Royal Family" and "The Duke of Kilbrinkie." "The Second in Command" was first produced at the Haymarket theatre in London by Cyril Maude, and its first presentation was witnessed by King Edward and Queen Alexandra, both of whom congratulated the author and declared that they had never seen a play more enjoyable.

Valuable Farm FOR SALE

200 acres cleared land and some timber; good farm house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, plentiful supply of water.

Terms on Application

J. A. Douglas

REAL ESTATE OFFICES,
Phone 1040. 73 1/2 Government St.

50 SUITINGS

That Vary From
\$30.00 to \$35.00
Will Be Sold at
\$25.00 A SUIT

It is necessary to make room for Spring Goods, hence the reduction.
Now is your chance and be sure that you take the advantage.

PEDEN'S
MERCHANT TAILOR,
36 FORT STREET.

BIG SNAP COTTAGE, JAMES BAY

A pretty five roomed cottage, close to car line, park and Dallas road. Do not miss this as it is a genuine

BARGAIN

Grant & Conyers

NO. 2 VIEW ST.

RUPTURE

HEAD'S MECHANICAL APPLIANCES for all forms of Rupture in men, women and children; absolutely guaranteed. Come and try it free. Office, Moody Block, 75 Yates street, Victoria, B. C. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday night only, 7 to 9 p. m., and by appointment.
—Address all correspondence to W. A. Turner, in charge of Victoria office.

—The ship Haddon Hall is being hauled on the ways of the Victoria Machinery depot this afternoon.

—An important committee meeting of the W.C.T.U. mission will be held on Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock in the Y.M.C.A. rooms. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

—The Psychic Research Society will hold a public meeting in the K. of P. hall, Pandora street, on Sunday at 8 o'clock, when Mrs. Flora Heckman will lecture on a subject taken from the audience. Delineations will be given after the lecture.

—Officers of the R. M. S. Miowera, which arrived here this morning, report having met a United States revenue cutter about 50 miles beyond Cape Flattery looking for some disabled steamer. The name of the vessel was not learned, and the report has caused no small amount of speculation among shipping men.

—The annual meeting of the Victoria Horticultural Society will be held on Monday in the city hall, at 8 p.m. The business to come up is the receiving of the reports for the past year and the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Olsson will be in attendance and will be pleased to answer any questions with regard to the culture of the rose.

—This morning gallery shooting practice was held by members of the High school cadet corps at the drill hall. Thirty-two took part and the following are some of the highest scores—possible: 25; Walter, 23; Bamford, 22; Burgess, 20; Macrae, 19; Newman, 17; Angus, 16; Boyd, 16; Robson, 16; Kent, 15; Taylor, 16; Hanbury, 16; Hartman, 16; Rayner, 15; Trace, 15; Rogers, 15; Rolin, 15; Paul, 14; Dowler, 14; Beckwith, 14.

—Arrangements having been made to have an instructor for the gymnasium classes on Thursday evenings, all members of the Fifth Regiment desirous of attending must be on hand sharp at 8 o'clock, as the time for each apparatus is limited. All men attending these classes should provide themselves with rubber shoes, sweaters and belts. There will also be an efficient boxing instructor, so that all members wishing to learn the "noble art" will have a splendid opportunity.

—Pride of the Island Lodge, No. 131, S. O. E. B. S., held its annual communication on Tuesday evening, when the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing year by District Deputy P. Dykes: Past President, G. Gardiner; president, S. Doncaster; vice-president, C. Gilman; chaplain, C. Pomero; secretary, J. F. Mullens; treasurer, W. Norman; committeemen, F. Tubbis, G. Paine, R. Nunn, W. Whitshire, W. O. Wilson; inner guard, R. C. Walte; outside guard, G. Wilson; physician, Dr. Gibbs; auditors, H. T. Gravin, C. Gilman and R. C. Walte; trustees, A. Leo, F. Tubbis and G. Paine. It is interesting to note that this lodge has had another very successful year, a large number of new members having joined, besides having a record balance in the bank. The members are to be highly congratulated on their efforts, which have had such satisfactory results.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

45 cents a pound can
25 cents a half pound can
AT ALL GROCERS

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is made from pure Cream of Tartar derived from grapes, and thus combines the highest leavening strength with the greatest purity and healthfulness.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most economical to use, because it goes farther in leavening and insures perfect, wholesome food.

It Saves Money and Saves Health

—Schooner Diana has joined the Vera in James Bay and both will sail on their sealing cruises probably this evening.

—The Daughters of St. George will hold a social dance on February 6th in Sir William Wallace hall after the regular meeting and requests all members to be present at 7.30 p.m.

—Among the new post offices established in Canada on January 1st of this year are two in this province. They are Blucher Hall and Excelsior, both in Yale-Cariboo. The postmasters are Donald Fraser and John Cahilly respectively.

—The Woodmen of the World held its semi-monthly meeting last night in the A.O.U.W. hall. After transacting the business of the meeting the ladies of Columbia Circle, No. 1, provided a most enjoyable entertainment. Refreshments were served and a dance held.

—The Times has received the following telegram from Thos. W. Lawson, dated Boston, Mass., January 20th, 1905: "Exact knowledge 'trusts' will cause American people to peacefully and legally revolt. I give it in February Every-body's Magazine. Costs me \$40,000, \$50,000. Won't you add your mite by calling attention to 'The magic Jimmy'."

—The service in Calvary church tomorrow night will constitute the beginning of a series of special services in which the pastor will have the assistance of the evangelistic mission band. These services will be held each evening during the week and the public is very cordially invited. A gospel address will be given at each meeting and there will be a service of song together with some special music.

—The local Council of Women has taken up the subject of British Columbia assisting in the Lady Minto Cottage Hospital fund. There are three of these philanthropic institutions located in sparsely settled parts of the province and four more are being asked for. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has consented to take the chair at a meeting to be held for this purpose, and kindly suggested that if convenient to hold the meeting at Government House he would have much pleasure in welcoming all who feel interested in the good work. The local Council of Women has accepted the suggestion of His Honor and is arranging for a meeting to take place at Government House next Wednesday at 4.30 o'clock.

—On Thursday evening a conversation was held, invitations being issued by Canon Beaulieu and the choir of Christ Church cathedral. Among those who took part were Miss Archbutt, Miss Mainwaring-Johnson, Miss Raper, Mrs. Floyd, Mrs. Moxon, P. Wollaston and R. Worlock. The prizes were presented by Major C. T. Dupont and were awarded as follows: Attendance—1st, C. Griffiths (presented by the choir master); 2nd, J. Hawkesley (presented by Miss Archbutt); 3rd, N. Bagshawe. Conduct—1st, H. H. King (presented by Canon Beaulieu); 2nd, C. Griffiths (presented by W. T. Williams); 3rd, G. Hughes. Singing—1st, H. H. King (presented by T. R. Smith); 2nd, A. John (presented by H. Kent). Improvement—1st, W. Courtney (presented by P. Wollaston); 2nd, D. Pennoek (presented by N. Rogers). Special prizes—T. Cross and N. Rogers. Bishop Perrin addressed the gathering. Refreshments were served before the gathering broke up.

—Next Wednesday evening in First Presbyterian church schoolroom the celebration of Burns' anniversary will take place under the auspices of the First Presbyterian church choir. This celebration has been held under the direction of J. G. Brown for seventeen years, and the St. Andrew's Society of this city decided some time ago that it could not more worthily honor the national poet than by attending this concert in a body, and have so intimately to Mr. Brown their intention of carrying out this decision. Those who are taking part in the programme this year are all well known artists in their several lines, including a number of new faces at the Burns celebration. The following will appear for the first time: Mrs. Moresby, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Bishop, Miss Orr, W. H. Larrigan and R. C. M. Worlock, and the following will be having appeared before, Miss McCoy, Miss Maggie Hill, Jess Longfield, W. K. Honson, W. M. Allan, Mrs. Lewis Hall and Mr. Brown. In addition the choir will render a number of their beautiful Scottish part songs. The programme will start at 8 p.m. prompt and doors will be open at 7.15.

—Sheik Hadji Tahar's troupe of Arabs have been the attraction of the week, the Grand being backed every night. It is seldom that a more novel, picturesque or clever act is presented. Their engagement at the Grand comes to an end with the performances to-night, beginning at 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30. For next week Manager Jamieson announces a line which he stated he has every reason to believe will also prove a big winner. It is headed by the Three American M's. Special scenery is carried for their act, which embraces comedy, singing, legermain, high kicking, etc. James R. and Maude E. Ryan form a strong team and will present their latest comedy success, "Ireland vs. Germany," introducing up-to-date singing and dancing. Kendall and Thompson (Ruby and Amy) are lady comedians who are making a hit this week in Vancouver, and George O'Dale has a novelty ladder act which is entirely new. The illustrated song for next week has some of the most interesting and beautiful melodies yet seen here; it is entitled "Songs of Other Days." The moving pictures will illustrate four different subjects, "Now will you send me to bed," "Saluting the flag," "The impartial lover," and "Almost a King." A matinee will be given on Monday at 3 p.m.

The Paterson Shoe Co's Stores

January Stock-Taking Sale

Rubbers, Overshoes, Felt Leggings and Slippers

SPECIAL
Girl's 1st Quality Rubbers, Sizes 12 1/2 to 2, 35c

The Paterson Shoe Co'y., Ltd.

The Leading Shoe Dealers.

—Mrs. Briggs will sing the solo "Rest Thee, Sad Heart," De Riego, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, to-morrow evening.

—Liberals are reminded of the meeting of the association to be held in the Sir William Wallace hall, on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

—The Rev. Mr. Westman officiated this afternoon in connection with the funeral of the infant daughter of J. W. Rowlands, of the Burnside farm.

—The Norwegian barque Nordstjernen from Apenfjel passed up from sea this morning in tow of the tug Richard Holyoke. The Nordstjernen has come to British Columbia for lumber cargo.

—The German steamer Amalas, which was here last week discharging cargo, was struck the other day by the liner Centennial and considerably damaged as the former lay at her wharf in Seattle.

—Captain C. Ryder, president of the California Shipping Company, says the stranded ship Carleton will float on January 24th. On that date tugs will make a third attempt to get the ship off the shore.

—"A Talk on Ancient Peru" will be the subject for discussion at the Socialist meeting in the Crystal theatre to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Good music and short speeches. J. M. Cameron will be the speaker of the evening.

—Dr. Yates will give another lecture at Institute hall to-morrow evening. His former lectures were very much appreciated, and upon request has kindly consented to continue. The subject chosen for to-morrow is "Thomas a Becket, of Canterbury."

—A Chinaman was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Magistrate Hall in the police court this morning for the theft of wood from a dealer on Cowan street. He gave as his excuse for the theft the fact that he wanted to go to jail, his previous experience there having been so satisfactory.

—The evangelistic services in the Metropolitan Methodist church are increasing in interest, and the members of the congregation are looking forward to the services on Sunday, with great expectations. The evening service will be conducted on somewhat similar lines to that of last Sunday night, which was so favorably commented upon by the large congregation present. The services will be continued during the coming week.

—Last evening the opening session of the Y.M.C.A. mock parliament was held at the rooms, Broad street. After the appointment of D. W. Higgins as speaker the speech from the throne was read. The usual formalities having been completed with the debate on the King's speech was opened, speeches being delivered by prominent members of the government, the leader of the opposition and members of the latter party. The different addresses were interesting, those occupying the treasury benches supporting the policy outlined in a most spirited manner. Opposition members, however, scored their platform unmercifully and it is predicted, that a resolution censuring the government will be introduced at the next session. Both sides having been given an opportunity to express their views the financial minister moved the adjournment of the debate until next Friday evening.

—Sheik Hadji Tahar's troupe of Arabs have been the attraction of the week, the Grand being backed every night. It is seldom that a more novel, picturesque or clever act is presented. Their engagement at the Grand comes to an end with the performances to-night, beginning at 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30. For next week Manager Jamieson announces a line which he stated he has every reason to believe will also prove a big winner. It is headed by the Three American M's. Special scenery is carried for their act, which embraces comedy, singing, legermain, high kicking, etc. James R. and Maude E. Ryan form a strong team and will present their latest comedy success, "Ireland vs. Germany," introducing up-to-date singing and dancing. Kendall and Thompson (Ruby and Amy) are lady comedians who are making a hit this week in Vancouver, and George O'Dale has a novelty ladder act which is entirely new. The illustrated song for next week has some of the most interesting and beautiful melodies yet seen here; it is entitled "Songs of Other Days." The moving pictures will illustrate four different subjects, "Now will you send me to bed," "Saluting the flag," "The impartial lover," and "Almost a King." A matinee will be given on Monday at 3 p.m.

—At a meeting of the board of management of the Victoria Property Association held on Friday it was proposed to take active steps towards the protection of unoccupied houses against the wanton destruction and frequently seen, offering rewards for the conviction of the offenders and pressing for adequate punishment.

—There was a large attendance during the progress of the tournament at the Driford hotel last evening. Only one match was played and it was between A. W. Harvey (rec. 50) and J. Anderson (rec. 40). The former was successful by a score of 300 to 280 points.

—At a meeting of the board of management of the Victoria Property Association held on Friday it was proposed to take active steps towards the protection of unoccupied houses against the wanton destruction and frequently seen, offering rewards for the conviction of the offenders and pressing for adequate punishment.

Saturday's Bargains

STRICTLY FRESH ISLAND EGGS, per dozen..... 35c.
LARGE EASTERN FRESH EGGS, per dozen..... 25c.
MANITOBA JERSEY CREAMERY BUTTER, per pound..... 25c.
JAPAN WALNUTS, 2 pounds for..... 25c.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LIMITED,
PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

THE WEST END GROCERY CO., LIMITED,
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240 ACRES, LAKE DISTRICT, FOR ACREAGE NEAR CITY OR CITY PROPERTY.

Money to Loan.

Fire Insurance Written.
Stores and Dwellings to Let.

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Phone 1076. 30 Broad St.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS GENUINE HALF PRICE SALE

Every article in the store will be sold POSITIVELY AT HALF THE REGULAR MARKED PRICE until the entire stock is cleared off.

COMMENCING JANUARY 21st.

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84 DOUGLAS ST.

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8-ROOMED COTTAGE

On Belmont street (splendid location); hot water and sewer connections.

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On mortgage at current rates on improved real estate.

SWINERTON & ODDY,

102 GOV'T ST.

Music Book Bargains

For Friday and Saturday
A special line of Music Books, worth 75 cents and \$1.00, going at

35c

POPULAR SONG FOLIOS,
BARITONE SONGS,
VOCAL DUET FOLIOS,
SACRED SONGS, ETC.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

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Big Sellers

Oolong Li Cordelia Malone Blue Bell Teasing

And all the very latest. At the Up-to-Date Music House.

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J. Kingham & Co.

34 BROAD ST. PHONE 647.
LUMP OR SACK.....\$6.50 per ton
NET COAL.....5.00 per ton
PEA.....4.50 per ton
Delivered to any part within the city limits.
Agency for the New York Underwriters' Fire Insurance, Assets, Jan. 1st, 1904, \$14,542,061.78.

Heaters

Cook stoves, furnaces, etc., sold, bought or exchanged at
Bittancourt's
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts., Opp. Carnegie Library.
PHONE 2818.

TO JOB PRINTERS—Our artists are now making cover designs, sketches, etc., for the best catalogue work produced in the West. Send your ideas, and outline sketches will be furnished without charge. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., Victoria.



You Can Buy Tooke Bros' Famous White Shirts and Collars

Here at same prices as you pay for them in Montreal.

Tooke Bros' 4-Ply Linen Collars, all shapes and sizes, good weavers, 2 for 25c.
Same makers' 4-Ply All-Linen Cuffs, either plain or with tabs to be worn with links, 25c. pair.

Same makers' famous \$1 White Shirts. This shirt has the largest sale of any White Shirt in Canada. It has double front and back, reinforced openings, pure linen bosom, cushion buttonholes, extra heavy neck band, body cut good and big and roomy, does not bind the wearer and sits perfectly on the shoulders. Sold here at the advertised Eastern price of \$1.00.
Some special values in Underwear this week.

W. G. Cameron,

53 JOHNSON ST.

—The chief of police has given orders that all saloons must be closed as tight as a drum to-morrow. A sharp lookout will be conducted to see that nobody disobeys the order.

—Another good house enjoyed the biotope pictures at the Victoria theatre last evening, and, as on the previous nights, the views were realistic and interesting. They held the attention from start to finish. To-night the closing exhibition will be given.

—Commencing Monday, January 23rd, the Frank Moore's Own Company will open a two weeks' engagement at the Crystal theatre in a repertoire of musical and farce comedies. This company, selected by Edward Ray Carlton, the manager, have given the best of satisfaction, if houses filled to capacity for five weeks at Bellingham, Wash., and the same for four weeks at Everett, Wash., are any criterion. "Nellie's Birthday" will be the bill presented on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday there will be an entire change of bill.

—At the Mother's Club meeting in Spring Ridge school on Wednesday afternoon the following subjects were selected for discussion for the coming term: Morals and Manners; Self-Reliance and Self-Control; Power of Suggestion; Necessity of Demanding Prompt Obedience; Self-Defence and Children's Quarrels; Keeping Children Free From Care; Self-Respect; Title Bearing; Children's Lies; Unnecessary Disappointment; Companionship of Girls; Filial Respect; Keeping Ahead With the Children; Reverence for Authority; Teaching a Regard for Promises. Mothers and others having charge of children are invited to attend the meetings and give their own experiences.

THE MISSING CHILDREN.

Superintendent Hussey Has Engaged Indian Trappers to Make Search.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Jan. 21.—Supt. Hussey, who is here to take up the search for the lost children on behalf of the province, will have six Cowichan Indians, experienced hunters and trappers, on the ground this afternoon. They will make a thorough examination for the next few days.

Sundowners make good fuel. The stoves when dry are as hard and inflammable as wood, and the seed-heads, with the seeds in, burn better than coal.

FOR BREAKFAST
MACONACHIE'S
Scotch Marmalade
 100 PER POUND
 In 4-pound and 7-pound tins
Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates St.
 FREE SILVERWARE GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY CASE PURCHASE

VARIED VIEWS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS

(Continued from page 3.)

with the Dominion and Provincial governments on the following lines:

"5. The city to enter into an agreement with the Dominion and Provincial governments on the following lines:

"6. That the city provide the Indians with a new reserve, and the funds necessary to their removal and rehabilitation, the city to be later reimbursed wholly or in part from the sale of the central portion of the reserve set aside for such purpose, the balance to revert to the provincial government.

"7. That in consideration of the remainder of the reserve being made over to the city, it shall agree to set aside the 19 acres, more or less, south of the present E. & N. right-of-way, for terminal railroad and wharfage purposes, for the use of the E. & N. railway in common with other railroads now or later entering the city; the city agreeing to provide all necessary facilities and maintain the same, making only such change for use thereof as shall cover interest, sinking fund and maintenance.

"8. The remaining portion, north of that set apart for sale, to be used by the city for park and such industrial purposes as shall best serve the public interest.

"9. That the city furthermore clearly point out to the Dominion and Provincial governments the additional revenue through taxation and otherwise, that will immediately accrue from the opening of the reserve to settlement and industry."

Dr. Lewis Hall, in seconding the resolution, took it up clause by clause. He thought a by-law should be passed by the city and a representative appointed to negotiate with the two governments. There would be no person better qualified for the position than the Mayor. Each government could have an agent, and the chief of the Songhees could look after their interests. By negotiations between them the problem would be solved. He believed a plan was being approached the Indians with the money and a settlement would follow, the various agents looking after the interests concerned. After it was settled the city should acquire the 19 acres in the southern portion—they would be invaluable for railroad terminal purposes. No private corporation should be allowed to get hold of this land.

C. H. Lugin was glad that the work accomplished by the board of trade committee on the subject had been followed by the declaration by the Mayor, and the resolution of Mr. Morley. The board of trade committee didn't think the city had any legal status in the matter, but it had such a deep interest in it as to urge for the immediate settlement of the questions and to secure the right to it afterwards. Discussing the resolution, he deemed it a mistake to go too fully into details.

He read the following communication from Deputy Superintendent-General James A. Stuart to the provincial authorities in 1901:

"Ottawa, 13th, June, 1901.
 "Dear Sir:—Referring to your letter of the 2nd February last with regard to the removal of the Songhees Indians from their reserve at Victoria, I beg to state that the superintendent-general's understanding of the proposal, which was made by you and Mr. Eberts at the time of your interview on this subject, was to the effect that the Dominion government would surrender absolutely to the province of British Columbia two portions of the reserve, one marked on the attached plan by an enclosing line in red consisting of 25 acres, the other marked by a green line, consisting of 17 1/2 acres; that the remainder of the reserve would be sold, and the proceeds of the sale, together with the moneys already standing to the credit of the land, would be utilized in removing and rehabilitating the Indians upon the new reserve, such reserve to be furnished by the provincial government free of cost in return for the land which the latter would receive, and the reserve to be satisfactory to the department. The Dominion government would under the arrangement absolutely own the new reserve, but if there were any surplus moneys after rehabilitating the Indians, as proceeds of the old reserve, the province would retain its reversionary right to such surplus."

"I would be glad if you would let me know if the above is a correct statement of the proposal made by your government in this relation as submitted to the superintendent-general at the time that you discussed this matter with him. I may add that Mr. Sifton is desirous to have the matter settled on the lines suggested, and with that end in view Mr. Vowell, the Indian superintendent at Victoria, has been asked to take the necessary steps to have the arrangement carried out if possible. He will no doubt place himself in communication with you on the subject at once."

"Yours truly,
 (Sgd.) JAS. A. SMART,
 Deputy Supt. Gen."

"The Hon. James Dunsmuir, Premier of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C."

The 25 acres the speaker explained were situated above the Point Ellice bridge; the 17 1/2 acres were at the southern end of the reserve.

The speaker then pointed out the difference between the arrangement in the above letter and that contemplated by the resolution. The arrangement made with Mr. Dunsmuir when he was Premier was that he was to secure the reserve in the event of his getting a new one, but this he was unable to do.

He thought that if the council took the

Occidental Hotel

Cor. Johnson and Wharf Sts.
 15¢ the only Straight
 \$1.00 A Day Hotel
 In Victoria.

Special rates by the week. Free bus meets all trains and boats. Free hot and cold water baths. Table service unsurpassed in the city.

VAL. H. WETMORE, Mgr.

matter up in earnest there would not be any difficulty in securing a settlement. He advised the mover and seconder to omit details.

Mr. Morley explained that the tenor of his resolution was the same as that of the deputy minister's letter, the only change being the placing of Victoria for the provincial government in the negotiations with the federal authorities.

Ald. Hanna described a conversation he had had on the subject with James Dunsmuir in which the latter after some reticence, fairly remarked that neither the city nor the board of trade had any business to interfere in the matter. He (Mr. Hanna) had pointed out that Victoria had given the reserve its value, to which Mr. Dunsmuir replied: "No it didn't; the E. & N. railway gave the reserve its value." The speaker then said that the city would secure an understanding with the provincial government without consulting Mr. Dunsmuir, to which the latter replied: "You'll not be allowed to do it." Mr. Dunsmuir further intimated that he wouldn't let the provincial government enter into such an arrangement.

The only bargain that he would agree to, Mr. Dunsmuir said, was the one made by him when he was Premier, by which he was to get the reserve if he could secure a new one.

Mr. Dunsmuir had said that 700 acres had been secured at Beecher Bay but the Indians declined to go there. Subsequently the speaker interviewed Chief Cooper and the latter stated the Indians positively refused to go to Beecher Bay. The speaker then interviewed the provincial government and asked them if they couldn't pass the necessary legislation without the aid of James Dunsmuir. Hon. Mr. McBride replied that he thought he could. The speaker wanted the assurance in writing. The Premier said that if a letter was received from the Mayor on the subject he would answer it in a week. He had also informed the speaker that "the city had a hard nut to crack in the settlement of the reserve question." It would be unwise for the city to make any move, Mr. Hanna continued, until the necessary legislation was passed by the government.

Mayor Barnard called attention to Mr. Taylor's opinion, and reminded the meeting that if this was to be taken as a basis of action, legislation would be required of both the governments.

The first requirement was to get rid of the Indians, and in that event the Dominion authorities would first have to be approached.

A. G. McCandless said that the understanding as contained in the letter written by Mr. Lugin was for the Dominion government to convey to the province 25 acres north of the bridge and the 17 1/2 acres to the south. Although there was no written assurance it was understood that the city should have the 25 acres for a park. He thought it would be a mistake to press the resolution.

Mr. McCandless then described his interview with the various provincial governments on the subject.

Had Mr. Dunsmuir remained as Premier the Indians would have been removed. In an interview the speaker had with him while he was in office, Mr. Dunsmuir said he would do everything in his power to assist the city to get the reserve. Mr. Hayward, then Mayor, Mr. Yates and Mr. Cameron were present at the meeting. Mr. Eberts admitted to the speaker that the provincial government had done nothing. There were two or three gentlemen in this city who could induce the Indians to leave the reserve if the government would delegate them to do it.

If Mr. Taylor's opinion was correct it seemed strange neither government had thought of it before. The first thing was to get the Indians removed and there would then be no difficulty in securing the necessary legislation. But it would be a mistake to try to persuade the provincial government to relinquish its rights. If the city barrister's opinion was correct the Indians should be legislated off, but they should be adequately compensated, as the property was valuable. He knew that if the city had it every inch of it could be leased from the E. & N. bridge to Point Ellice bridge, as it was all waterfront property. He would vote against the resolution.

Mr. Lugin remarked that Hon. Mr. McBride had informed the board of trade committee that the provincial government wouldn't relinquish its rights.

Mr. Hall said that if the matter was left in the hands of the provincial government the city wouldn't get that 17 1/2 acres—it would go to a private company. This was the key to the situation.

Mr. Hanna moved an amendment urging that the city press for the passage of the necessary legislation, but this was withdrawn in favor of Mr. Lugin's motion that the city press for the settlement of the matter along the lines of the communication from Mr. Smart.

This was carried by 8, P. Mills. George Carter said that the middle was as great as ever. Representatives

of the various interests involved should put their heads together and get something definite before them. Concentrated effort was required.

H. D. Helmeck recalled that while in the legislature he had moved for a commission to solve the question. He expressed dissent from the doctrine propounded this evening. No government would lead the Indians out of their reservation and place them in the public domain under treaty obligations.

W. G. Cameron, M.P.P., after tracing the latter history of the subject, claimed that it narrowed down to a question between the city council and provincial government. The former, as a non-political body, should press for a settlement, and the speaker and his colleagues would do their utmost to bring one about.

Ultimately Mr. Lugin's amendment was carried and the meeting adjourned.

A TEHORY PROVIDED.

A New Idea Which Means a Great Deal in the Treatment and Cure of Disease.

Dr. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, Neb., the foremost physician of the Western States, has put forward a new theory as to the cause of disease. He says: "There can be no doubt, from the evidence at hand, that the stomach is and has always been the first cause of ninety per cent. of all the illness in fermentation and decomposition, and the poisons arising from the foul and rotting mass get into the blood and tissue and nerves and breed diseases of every kind."

Dr. Leonhardt has found a remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilefulness and Constipation. He has tried it in thousands of cases without a single failure.

He calls it Anti-Pill. It is sold at 50c. by all druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada.

"THE BEST SOCIALIST."

Hall Caine's Tribute to King Edward—Working For Peace.

Presiding at a dinner in Ramsey, Isle of Man, to 200 Manx fishermen of the Lifeboat Rocket Brigade, coastguard, and other services, Hall Caine said they recognized in the King the best peace-maker in Europe, and rejoiced in the fact that during his short reign treaties of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes had been made with nearly every country.

They shared in the spontaneous tribute to his services towards peace which had lately been made by the representatives of 2,000,000 of trade unionists, and thought that at a time when the principle of monarchy and the principle of labor were at open conflict throughout the rest of Europe, the fact that the throne and workshop had come into line in this country was the most startling one in European history since the Revolution of 1848.

They looked forward to a further development of King Edward's services, when he would not only feel it to be within his rightful function to help to compose international difference, but as one who was above all possible suspicion of personal or sectional interest, to intervene as arbitrator in the fratricidal conflicts of trade, which in the form of strikes and lock-outs sometimes brought ruin and misery to so many homes, and drove away from the country so much of its prosperity.

King Edward was the real father of his people, and at once the best Monarch, the best Republican, the best Democrat and the best Socialist of his day.

IS YOUR DOCTOR BILL LARGE?

Best way to keep it small is not to call the doctor, but use Nerviline instead. For minor ailments like colds, coughs, chills, cramps, headache and stomach trouble Nerviline is just as good as any doctor. It breaks up a cold in one night, cures soreness in the chest, and for neuralgia, toothache, and rheumatism you can't get anything half so good. The fame of Nerviline extends far and wide. Good for everything a liniment can be good for and costs but 25c. for a large bottle. Nearly 30 years in use.

PUZZLER FOR BOBS.

Lord Roberts Has Been Made Master Gunner of St. James's Park.

Lord Roberts, it is reported, is quite in a quandary regarding his recent appointment as master gunner of St. James's park, London. The sensation in military circles was considerable, because no one had ever heard of such an appointment. The Horse Guards, the war office, the lord chamberlain's department and office of works all profess complete ignorance on the subject. The military staff of St. James's palace disclaim all knowledge of such a post, but a learned antiquarian in a minor government office hazarded the opinion that it was a department of the office of the keeper of the King's cormorants, an important post created simultaneously with that of keeper of the Birdcage walk, at the time King Charles II. hung that famous promenade with bird cages, and subsequently amalgamated with that of Rumor and then, unfortunately, abolished. Rumor has it that there is a salary of 4s. 6d. a day attached to the post of master gunner, and its duties consist in ordering the royal salutes to be fired on appropriate occasions.

Lord Roberts is now engaged in instituting anxious inquiries about his duties. By this way, there are only two cormorants now left in St. James's park to be fed daily.

A Chinese carpenter at Bangoon, who had been employed to construct a pulpit for a new Anglican church, sent in the bill for the work in the following form: "To one preaching tab, 50 rupees."

MIOWERA ARRIVED TO-DAY FROM SOUTH

The Steamer Was Delayed by Hurricane Through Calling at Fanning Island.

Delayed through calling at the Fanning Island cable station, and over another day by a hurricane encountered at Lantham bay, the R. M. S. Miowera, Capt. Frank A. Hewing, on arrival here from Australia this morning, was considerably behind time. Stoppages are made at Fanning Island every second trip to land supplies, and as it is a little off the route the Miowera lost a day on her schedule. The hurricane referred to was one of those violent storms which frequently sweep the southern Pacific at this season of the year. The Miowera had called at Lantham to load sugar for the Vancouver refinery. This is conveyed out to the ship in lighters. Everything was in readiness for the Canadian-Australian liner, and as soon as the ship entered port the lighters gathered about and the sugar was being taken aboard when the hurricane arose. The force of the wind was terrific. The lighters with their valuable cargoes were blown ashore, and more than half the sugar was lost. The Miowera rode out the hurricane without mishap, and after waiting about a day and a half in port she proceeded to Suva.

The ship left Sydney on December 20th, after repairs to injuries sustained at the Terminal City on her previous voyage; Brisbane, 28th; Suva, January 4th, and Honolulu, January 12th.

When the steamer left Australia it was the current of the Pacific would again make another trip to British Columbia in the near future. Just now Australians are enjoying their summer weather, and few people are leaving the country. The season promised to be better than the Commonwealth has seen for many years.

GARDEN OF DEATH.

Police Discover Eight Skeletons—Gambler's Flight.

Eight skeletons have now been dug up in the garden attached to the gambling den which was kept by Juan Aldige at Penford, near Seville, says a Madrid dispatch. The police are still making excavations, as it is believed that the total number of victims has not yet been found.

There is evidence to show that the crimes extend over a period of at least six years. The condition of the remains shows that the victims were killed by the single blow of a heavy hammer delivered from behind, which broke in the skull. Graves were prepared beforehand for Aldige's guests, so that no time was lost between the commission of the murders and robberies and the interment of the bodies.

Aldige has escaped, it is believed, to Brazil.

The wife and son of Aldige, two female servants, and two male accomplices, are under arrest.

MILK MIXTURES

For babies are many times dangerous in that the milk may become tainted. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is absolutely safe, being rendered sterile in the process of preparation. As a general household milk it is superior and always available.

MIXED METAPHORS.

Mr. Balfour, in a recent speech, spoke of "an angry theatre of unsympathetic auditors."

Lord Curzon has remarked that "though not out of the wood we have a good ship."

Sir William Hart Dyke has told how Mr. Lowther "had caught a big fish in his net—and went to the top of the tree for it."

In the debate on the London Education Bill, Mr. Walter Long said: "We are told that by such legislation the heart of the country has been shaken to its very foundations."

A financial minister has assured the Commons that "The steps of the Government would go hand-in-hand with the interests of the manufacturer."

It was in the Lords that the Government warned that the constitutional rights of the people were being "trampled upon by the mailed hand of authority."

It was not the Prime Minister, but another Balfour, who said, "the pale face of the British soldier is the backbone of the British Empire."

It was a friend of India who said: "Pass the measure and the barren valleys will become fertile valleys."

Try to Escape Bright's Disease

LOOK WELL TO YOUR KIDNEYS—KEEP THEM HEALTHY AND THUS AVOID INCURABLE DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

If you would avoid Bright's disease take Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once—no delay about their action, which is swift and thorough. In every case complete cure attends their use.

Read the following symptoms—they tell if your kidneys are sick or well—whether or no you require a medicine such as Dr. Hamilton's Pills: Watch your water! Does it smell bad? Is it red, bloody? Painful and too frequent? Does it sting? Discolor the linen? After standing 24 hours, if the urine is cloudy, high colored, stringy, contains sediment like brickdust, then your kidneys are diseased.

To protect your system against the further inroads of kidney complaint rely on Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They give instant relief to the backache, those dragging sensations, desire to urinate too often or too seldom. You'll feel invigorated and braced, your appetite will improve, sleep will be restful. No medicine on earth will do you more lasting good. Price 25c. per box, or five bottles for \$1.00 at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Folson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

WEILER BROS.

WEILER BROS' ANNUAL SALE

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO CHILDREN

We have decided to clear out a number of CARRIAGES, CO-CARTS and WAGGONS

The weather is such as enables the children to get out every day. It becomes a burden to carry a little one for any distance. We expect that every tired mother will purchase at least one from our splendid line of CHILDREN'S VEHICLES.

WHITNEY BABY CARRIAGES

Canopy top, with adjustable storm curtain and velvet upholstery; the wheels have rubber tires.

\$16.00, for \$13.00

A finely upholstered baby carriage, with rattan hood and adjustable foot rest.

\$25.00, for \$18.00

A few Baby Carriages nicely upholstered in Derby tapestry and fitted with parasol tops.

\$19.00, for \$16.00

\$25.00, for \$19.00

\$36.00, for \$30.00

The Whitney Baby Carriage is the very best made.

GO-CARTS

There are some very great bargains among the Go-Carts put into this special sale. You can depend upon the construction of every one.

\$18.00 for \$12.00

\$12.50 for 10.00

\$12.00 for 9.00

\$9.00 for 4.50

\$6.00 for 5.00

See our window and take elevator for 4th floor.

WAGGONS

A strongly built English buggy, upholstered in leather, highly finished and substantially constructed.

\$35.00, for \$22.50

\$22.00, for \$12.50

\$15.00, for \$10.00

Other Kinds

\$14.00, for \$9.00

(Rubber Tires.)

\$7.50, for \$4.00

(Steel wheels.)

We have only a few of any of these, and in most cases only one, so that the early purchasers will have the best selection.

WEILER BROS' GREAT ANNUAL SALE

MOBILIZING RESERVES.

Russians Liable for Service Show Enthusiasm About the War.

Military service in the Russian empire is based, except as regards the Finns, Cossacks and native Caucasian population, on the law of January 13th, 1874, by which the whole male population, without distinction of rank, is liable to service. Liability to service extends from the twenty-first to the end of the forty-third year of a man's age. The first eighteen years are passed in the standing army, and the remainder in the opochev or military service with the colors lasts nominally for five years, but in reality for four, and the rest of the time is spent in the reserve. Reservists are liable to two trainings during the term of service of six weeks each. In war time all men fit for service between twenty-one and forty-three years of age are liable to be called up. As soon as the order for mobilization is issued, parties of officers and men are sent to the district headquarters to receive the collected reserve men, of whom exact lists are kept in peace time in every district. Men who are liable to serve are not supposed to leave their own district without a passport; but this rule has lately been set at defiance, and peasants are constantly found hundreds of miles from their homes suffering privations and even destitution in the hope of thus escaping the call to serve.

The Russian army is mainly recruited from the peasant class, and with that community the war has from the first been unpopular. There were hundreds of desertions at the beginning of the war, and many escaped over the frontier. Or course by so doing, they rendered themselves liable to be shot, but they risked that rather than be sent to the hated East. The dreaded journey through Siberia, and the fact that the war had not awakened any enthusiasm, doubtless accounts for this unwillingness to go to the front. As reserves have been called up in district after district, there was the same trouble experienced in mobilizing, owing to desertions. Nowhere have the military authorities had more trouble than in Southern Russia, for nowhere is the war more unpopular, except in Poland. This state of affairs is more serious when we reflect that the standard of intelligence among the wage-earning population in Southern Russia is above the average for European Russia as a whole.

In view of the war is openly criticized the trade and industries of Odessa have suffered considerably through the war, and there is an enormous number of people out of work owing to the fact that many large business houses have been forced to close their establishments.

One of the London Times correspondents, in an interesting account of the feeling in Southern Russia, says that in Odessa alone 20,411 reservists have been called to the colors, and in order to show how reluctantly these men are going to the front, he relates an incident that occurred the other day in the town. The commander-in-chief of the forces in South Russia, following the usual custom, has named a large detachment of the men of his division assembled for dispatch to the front. The men hesitated listlessly while the commander-in-chief reminded them that their call to arms was an honor of which they should show their appreciation, and that the impudent enemy must be crushed, and Russia's

honor vindicated, and continued: "Men, I rely upon you to sustain the country's colors unsullied, and to strike for God, for Czar and for Fatherland!" Here the patience of the men gave way. There was a murmur through the ranks, and a voice was heard shouting, "Enough." The men, already discontented, had been further irritated by the refusal of M. Nedzhard, the governor, to allow their wives, mothers, and children to accompany them to the station platform to see them off. The station was guarded by troops, and the reservists were marched through the streets with a military escort to see that none escaped.

YEAR'S CRIME IN BRITAIN.

The startling conclusion that one in every 37 persons in England and Wales is a criminal is the first that appears on the surface of the Home Office Report on the Crime of 1903, just issued, says a London dispatch.

The police returns give the following details with regard to violent crime: Murder 171, arrests 117; attempt to murder 90, arrests 87; manslaughter 141, arrests 137; offences against women 1,306. One of the most striking features of the return, however, is the increase in the number of suicides. There were 3,450 cases in 1903, in 800 on which the victims were women; and in 39 cases verdicts of "Felo de se" were returned, three in respect of women.

DEAFNESS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

Protracted Catarrh produces deafness in many cases. Capt. Ben. Connor, of Toronto, Canada, was deaf for 12 years from Catarrh. All treatments failed to relieve. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave him relief in one day, and in a very short while the deafness left him entirely. It will do as much for you. 50 cents—35.

An eminent physician asserts that rheumatism can be cured by a plentiful diet of ripe fruit.

Wood's Phospholine.

The Great English Remedy is an old, well established and reliable preparation. It has been prescribed and used over 50 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend it as being the best medicine of its kind. It cures and cures universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Rheumatism, Spasmodic, Impotence, and all effects of abuse or excess, the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Brain Worry, all which lead to Infertility, Impunity, Consumption and an Early Grave. Price 1/6 per package or 4/6 for 12. One will please, etc. will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada. Wood's Phospholine is sold in Victoria by all responsible druggists.

JANES' HAIR RESTORER

Has met with its remarkable success because it does what is claimed for it.

BEFORE. AFTER.

When the hair becomes dry and harsh, splits at the ends and falls out, or when the hair is stunted in growth and baldness is near at hand, then Janes' Hair Restorer is certainly demanded. It corrects these conditions so thoroughly and so promptly that it is called a HAIR FOOD.

For sale by

HALL & CO.,

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per Bottle.

Your money back if you are not satisfied.

Real Hair Switches, Transformations

And all kinds of Hair Work done at

Mrs. C. Kosecho's

Hairstressing Parlors,

65 DOUGLAS ST.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN PHOTO ENGRAVING COMPANY

HALF-TONES AND LINE ENGRAVINGS OF ANY KIND

1702 BROAD STREET VICTORIA B.C. (TIMES OFFICE)

Washing is hard work under any circumstances, why should you make it harder by using poor soap?

Sunlight Soap

cuts the work in half. It does its part of the work itself, you don't have to scrub or boil the clothes. The Sunlight way is the easy way as well as the best and least injurious to clothes and hands.

Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto



Mrs. Pooley entertained a few friends on Monday evening at "Fernhill." The evening was spent most enjoyably at cards and other games. A few of those present were Captain and Mrs. Burnaby, Mrs. R. E. Barkley, Mrs. Thorpe-Douglas, Miss Foster, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Miss Erskine, Captain and Mrs. Wright, Mr. E. C. Johnston and Mr. R. E. N. Jones.

At "Ivy Hill," which has been the scene of much entertainment of late, Mr. Charles A. Vernon on Tuesday evening gave a dinner in honor of his friends of many years standing. The occasion was the host's birthday. A most enjoyable evening was spent, and many reminiscences of the days when the province was very young were recalled. The guests included Major Dupont, Mr. Forbes Vernon, Col. A. W. Jones, Mr. A. W. Vowell, Col. Holmes, Mr. E. Dewdney and Mr. C. E. Pooley.

Miss Nellie Todd, who has been completing her education in Europe, returned to Victoria on Tuesday. Her sister, Miss May Todd, met her in Vancouver.

Miss Maud Cornwall, of Ashcroft, daughter of His Honor Judge Cornwall, is staying at Government House.

Miss Brignall, of Vancouver, who has been visiting Victoria friends for a couple of weeks, has returned to Vancouver.

Mrs. Campbell (nee Miss Susie Byrn), who is now living in Ketchikan, Alaska, is visiting her parents on Vancouver street.

Mrs. R. E. Barkley, of Westholme, is the guest of Mrs. Pooley at "Fernhill," Esquimalt road.

Mrs. White-Fraser, who is well-known in social circles in Toronto, but who has recently been living in Dawson City, is staying at the "Rocabella." Mr. White-Fraser is in the East, he having been given the electrical engineering on a railway in the north. Mrs. White-Fraser is one of the few women who made the long journey to Dawson before the days of civilized travel.

Miss Clute, of New Westminster, after a visit with Mrs. Tye, Douglas street, has returned.

Mrs. Arnold Becker is visiting in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Taylor, of Kelowna, who have been visiting Mrs. T. W. Stirling, have gone home.

Mr. Justice Irving has so far recovered from his operation for appendicitis that he has been removed from the Jubilee Hospital to his home.

After a short stay with Captain and Mrs. Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harvey have returned to their ranch near Comox.

Mrs. G. H. Barnard, wife of Mayor Barnard, gave a charming luncheon party on Wednesday in honor of Miss Ferris, of Tacoma, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. M. Rogers. The luncheon table was beautifully decorated with Easter lilies and foliage. Among those present were Mrs. Rogers (mother of the hostess), Miss Ferris, Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. Hood, Miss Loewen, Miss S. Pemberton, Miss Keefer, Mrs. D. M. Rogers, Miss Boswell, Miss Mara and Miss Pooley.

It is intended by the Native Sons to make their dance in the Assembly rooms on the 10th of next month the most enjoyable social event of the season. Many new features in the way of music and decorations will be introduced, while the supper will take the form of an elaborate banquet.

During the New Year's week a delightful party was given on invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Seabrook, Gorge road, at which the Gorge Road Dramatic Company performed a delightful parlor play entitled "A Slight Mistake." The per-

Military News and Gossip.

Much interest has been aroused among local militia officers in consequence of the discussion over Capt. Orian C. Cullen's bill-bearing gun, which is inventor claims exceeds all modern ordnance in endurance and the velocity and penetrating power of the projectile. In fact, this is almost the sole topic of conversation in certain circles, and the opinions expressed differ widely in many respects. All accept the announcement with incredulity, and many declare it a "mechanical absurdity." Others, however, acknowledge that Capt. Cullen has brought forward strong proof of his claim in the lengthy article by Col. Ross, an English expert, published in the London Times. These militiamen, while open to conviction, cannot understand how the inventor has overcome difficulties that have hitherto been considered insurmountable. Capt. Cullen, having been informed of this skepticism, immediately expressed his willingness to meet a deputation of any number of local military enthusiasts or ordinance experts in order to thoroughly discuss the matter.

The proposal, it is understood, has been accepted, and next week Major McDougall, accompanied by several others, will wait upon Capt. Cullen at the Esquimalt hotel. It is expected that the interview will be very interesting. Capt. Cullen has all the material necessary to prove his contention, including patent certificates, criticisms from metropolitan journals, diagrams, etc., and will give, in all probability, a convincing explanation. As Sgt. McDougall, who has a thorough knowledge of gunnery, is most pronounced in his skepticism, Capt. Cullen will achieve a veritable triumph if he succeeds in convincing him of the merits of his invention.

Discussing the question last evening, Sgt. McDougall made the appended statement: "There is no doubt that quite an interest is being taken in Capt. Cullen and his invention, the ball-bearing gun, by local military enthusiasts. Some would like to meet the inventor, while still a greater number are anxious to see the invention. It is maintained by most of us that it is an impossibility to have ball-bearings in a gun without allowing an escape of gas with a consequent loss of velocity. Others again assert that although the friction would not be so great on ball-bearings, yet the enormous velocity of the projectile—3,000 feet per second—would cause a rapid fire, cause sufficient heat, along with the heat of gas, to practically fuse the balls or at least to prevent their revolving. It also is doubtful if ball-bearing rifles were used by the United States team in the Palma trophy contest at Bisley. Some Victorians, who were members of the Canadian team, are positive that no such thing as a ball-bearing gun was in use on that occasion."

As the question of the escape of gas has been spoken of by Sgt. McDougall, it is interesting in this connection to draw attention to the portion of Col. Ross's article referring to this matter. It follows: "At first sight it might be supposed that the arrangement would not be successful. This, however, is not the case; the projectile is made to fit closely to the balls, and its elasticity, combined with that of the walls of the grooves and of the balls, insures that the gas does not escape past the bullet, which, moreover, may be conceived of as moving so easily and so rapidly that the gas has scarcely time to get ahead of it."

Last evening's gallery shooting commenced in connection with the Fifth Regiment, Sgt. Major McDougall being in charge. There was a good attendance and some first-class scores were recorded. Practices will be held every Friday evening for the remainder of the winter months, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of the opportunity afforded to become acquainted with the intricacies of rifle shooting. It must be remembered that an expert marksman is not produced in a night. Months of special training and practice are required before a high standard of efficiency is reached.

Members of the High school cadet corps are taking up rifle shooting with enthusiasm. Every Saturday morning large numbers gather at the drill hall for the purpose of training on the gallery range. A couple of weeks ago a series was commenced which is to be completed in about a month, when a final shoot will take place. For this handsome prize are offered by those interested in the success of the corps. This final competition will be open only to those securing a certain average in five shoots of the series. It is understood that an award will be offered the one securing the best percentage. Under these circumstances every cadet should make a point of attending these Saturday shoots regularly.

A BOON TO CHILDREN.

A medicine that will keep infants and young children plump, good natured, with a clear eye and a rosy skin, is a boon not only to mothers, but to humanity. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets, which promptly cure all the minor ailments of little ones, and makes them eat well, play well and sleep well. You can safely take the words of the thousands of mothers who will be open to the value of these Tablets; for instance, Mrs. J. B. Standon, Weyburn, N.W.T., says: "I have proved the great value of Baby's Own Tablets in cases of diarrhoea, and I would not be without them." The Tablets are equally good for the tenderest little baby or the well-grown child, and they are guaranteed free from opiates and harmful. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail for 25 cents a box, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CURE FOR SEASICKNESS.

Dr. Legrand Has an Abdominal Band Which He Says is Effective.

Dr. M. A. Legrand, one of the most eminent surgeons in the French navy, now retired, believes he has discovered the only sure preventive of seasickness. This is nothing more nor less than a plant band that will sufficiently compress the abdominal wall to prevent displacement of the viscera. Researches conducted by Dr. Legrand show that this method has been successful in 67 per cent. of the cases. A strong point in favor of the system is that the patient need not modify his usual diet.

Matters of particular importance to local militiamen were discussed at the annual meeting of the Fifth Regiment C. A. Association on Thursday evening. The committee's report was published in Friday's Times, but, by special request, attention is called to the concluding paragraph. It follows: "There are still quite a number who do not take sufficient interest in this branch of their military duties to attend rifle practice. It is confidently expected, however, that next year every member of the association will put in an appearance, more especially as the government have offered special inducements in the shape of extra efficiency pay to those who qualify. Your attention is called to the gallery practice which is held on Friday nights at the drill hall. We would particularly request the attendance of the younger members who may be anxious to take up rifle shooting. They will find it of the greatest assistance on the range, more especially as it affects aiming, fixing sights and pull of trigger."

The Paardeberg Day celebration promises to be carried out on a much more elaborate plan this year than heretofore. As mentioned last week, each company intends providing some feature of the programme. It is proposed, however, to go further than this and give an exhibition sham battle. According to the present arrangements this will consist of an attack on a trench, the latter to be defended in a most realistic manner by a company and attacked by the remainder of the regiment. The former arrangement will add much to the attractiveness of the entertainment and contribute materially to its success.

Lieut.-Col. Hall announces that the company parades are being better attended than has been the case previously. This is very gratifying, and it is hoped that the men will continue to evince an interest in regimental matters.

Major Burnell, R. C. F. A., who acted as recruiting officer in British Columbia when volunteers were required for the Strathcona Home, has been chosen as one of the two Canadian officers to undergo the course at the staff college in England. Accompanying him will be Major J. A. Macdonald, R. C. L., of Toronto. These are the first Canadian officers to win this honor, which was recently made possible by the militia department.

"It must be a matter affording considerable satisfaction to musketeers generally that the new service rifle, which is about five inches shorter than the barrel than the present Lee-Enfield weapon, has been so favorably reported upon as a target arm after a series of experiments at Hythe," says the Pall Mall Gazette. "It must never be forgotten that the prescription issued by the war office to the small arms committee was to devise a military arm that should be shorter, lighter, and more portable than the Lee-Enfield, without any appreciable loss of range. The task, it will be acknowledged, was a difficult one, and that it has been accomplished successfully must be a source of gratification. The new rifle was fired at 200, 500, 1,000 and 1,500 yards against the long Lee-Enfield, and the results were as follows: At 200 yards, the Lee-Enfield was superior by 14 per cent. at 500 yards."

"The acquisition of training areas is in itself very commendable; yet the real need of the army is not big tracts of ground upon which troops can be exercised in conventional large bodies during brief annual periods, but proper facilities for continual training of an elementary character, within easy reach of every barracks. The authorities and the public cling blindly to the notion that troops can be 'trained by general drill' during the brief intervals of the year when they are accustomed to style manoeuvres. This is an utter fallacy; soldiers must first be taught their work, by their own officers, as an essential preliminary to the manoeuvres during which they should be called upon to demonstrate the efficiency of the training already received, and the generals and staff be afforded constantly necessary opportunities for learning their own duties in the field—the strategical and tactical handling of troops. For manoeuvres, we might be content to rely chiefly upon the Manoeuvres Act, which requires, however, to be rendered more effective."—London World.

Wedding Rings

While the plainest of all rings, they are the most important and the most constantly worn.

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Our wedding rings are of solid 18k. gold and range from \$4.00 to \$12.00.

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Instant Relief from Asthma.

Whenever you feel a coughing spell coming on, light a small quantity of Chester's Cure and inhale the smoke. The relief is instant. The vapor soothes the membranes, loosens the expectoration, prevents the horrible choking sensation. After you've used

CHESTER'S CURE

a few times, you'll notice the asthmatic attacks are less severe and farther apart. You'll find you rest easier, and probably sleep through the entire night without a coughing spell. Then you know Chester's Cure is doing you good, and will cure you if used faithfully. That's the testimony of hundreds cured by it. See and try. If your druggist can't supply you, write us. Agents:

THE LEEHING, MILLER CO. LTD., MONTREAL

News of Deck and Dockyard

The French cruiser Protet which a number of years ago visited Esquimalt is soon to bid farewell to the Pacific. Upon leaving San Francisco, where she now is, she will proceed to Panama on her way around through Magellan straits to France, where she will temporarily go out of commission. At Montevideo, on May 5th next, she is to meet her sister ship, cruiser Catinet, which will be the flagship of the French in Pacific waters for the next few years. The Catinet is an exact duplicate of the Protet, and was named for the late Field Marshal Catinet of the French army. The Protet has been in the Pacific for the past six years.

Ten invalids from the naval hospital left for England last night. There are still a few more in the institution, but it is expected that before long the hospital will be emptied and closed. This is the impression prevailing at Esquimalt. It hardly is likely that the hospital will be kept open with only one ship, the Shearwater, on the station. As for the Egeria it is not yet known whether she will be retained on the station or sent back to England and her crew there transferred to some other service.

Another important order under the new scheme of naval reorganization, and affecting it, is estimated, 15,000 men, has been made known at Portsmouth. It has been customary to allow active service ratings, petty officers, seamen and stokers who are within two years of expiration of their term of service to work under civilian conditions on revenue ships at dockyard ports. They live at home and draw compensation allowances for food and lodgings. The new order directs that they shall return to depots to live and sleep, and be drafted into reserve fleets when the vessels recommission.

Probably the most important service will be the next to which the Admiralty will devote its reformed energies. At present the "gobbies," as Jack calls them, are recruited from the active service ratings of the navy. It is now proposed to mainly utilize pensioners and reservists, and turn the coastguard stations into signal stations. The coast-guard, patrolling the shores with his telescope and his rifle, is a picturesque figure, but not really a necessity, as he was in the old days. By the change outlined, considerable monetary saving will be effected, and the wastage of trained men diminished.

Considerable progress has of late been made with the new 3,000 yards torpedo. The weapon, however, is not perfect enough for issue to the fleet. Among other researches in connection with it, the authorities are trying to find a way of neutralizing the effect of temperature. This is a very important factor in torpedo warfare, for if the water be too cold the condensed air in the weapon generates ice, which interferes with the engine. This probably explains the ill-success which attended some of the Japanese efforts at Port Arthur—the ice made the torpedoes deviate from their courses, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

"There will be a run of promotion in the higher ranks of the navy on February 20th, when Sir Edward Seymour becomes admiral of the fleet. The compulsory retirements for age among flag officers will be limited to the date of 1905; but several voluntary retirements are likely to take place. The names are mentioned of three officers who are said to be contemplating a voluntary withdrawal. As yet, however, these reports require confirmation at the admiralty."—London World.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "A great deal of fuss is being made about the projected changes in connection with the personnel, and it is certain that the admiralty's policy in this respect will cost the present government a good many votes at the next general election. It is the avowed intention of their lordships to make the dockyards a reserve for the artisan ratings of the fleet. A wise resolve, too. Slipshaws and artificers for the engine room are always in demand; where can they be obtained better than from among the men who have a lifelong acquaintance with work on a warship? At any rate, the admiralty can only assure an adequate reserve of these by forming it in the dockyards. A certain proportion of the workmen are already 'established,' that is, placed on a civil service footing, so that the admiralty may have them at command in case of need and the system is to be largely extended."

In the highest parts of the Caucasus mountains, around the Kasbek region, there is a tribe, very tall and handsome, which speaks its own peculiar dialect of the Georgian language, and has its own peculiar customs. These Caucasian claim to be descended from German knights of Crusade times.

Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping

The Sisters of St. Ann make no extraneous pretensions. Their work speaks for itself, as it actually qualifies their graduates for the Civil Service, professional and commercial work.

Their success is demonstrated by the large number of professional men and commercial houses employing St. Ann's students. Among others are:

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THE HON. THE PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE,
THE HON. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATION OFFICE,
THE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY,
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R. P. RITCHEY & CO.,
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EBERTS & TAYLOR.

The winter term opens Wednesday, January 4th, 1905, at 1 p. m., but students may begin at any time.

Ladies only. Established ten years.

Terms on application to

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WRITING, TELEGRAPHY (Railroad and Commercial), ENGLISH, GERMAN, GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, ITALIAN and SPANISH are now taught by a full staff of most competent masters.
R. J. SPROTT, A. Principal,
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SPROTT & SHAW, Managers.

No. 237.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION
OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL
COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

I hereby certify "The Everett Timber and Investment Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry on the business of a timber and investment company in the Province of British Columbia.

The head office of the Company is situated at Everett, County of Snohomish, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into three thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at the City of Victoria, B. C., at the residence of Mr. S. Y. WOOTTON, whose address is 34 1/2 Government street, in said City, is the attorney for the Company (not empowered to issue and transfer stock).

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

I, under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 22nd day of December, one thousand nine hundred and four, do hereby certify (L. S.)

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:
For the purpose of buying or otherwise acquiring timber-land, coal, iron and other minerals, lands, tenements, improvements and other real and leasehold property, or growing timber, or "stumpage," as called, in the State of Washington and elsewhere, and holding, selling or otherwise dealing in and disposing of the same, and buying, selling and dealing in mortgages covering real or leasehold property situated in the State of Washington or elsewhere, securing the purchase price of any property so acquired by the execution of mortgages, selling, exchanging, leaving or otherwise disposing of property acquired as aforesaid, and otherwise carrying on the business of a timber and investment company as aforesaid; for the further purpose of catching, booming, sorting, rafting and holding logs, lumber and timber products, constructing or otherwise acquiring and operating shanties and receiving houses, building, piers or other structures necessary and essential to such employment, manufacturing and selling logs, lumber and timber products, or otherwise acquiring and operating mills, works and improvements of any kind necessary and essential to such manufacture, carrying on the business of mining coal, iron and other minerals or ores, and working, smelting, refining, manufacturing and selling the same, and doing any and all things which the trustees may deem necessary or convenient for the improvement, development, enjoyment and use of the property of said Company.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the N. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. SOLTY,
Land Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of British Columbia for an Act incorporating the British Canadian Fire Insurance Company, Limited, to carry on the business of Fire Insurance and to do all things appertaining thereto or connected therewith.

HIGGINS & ELLIOTT,
Solicitors for Applicants.
28th December, 1904.

WANTED

Furniture, Stoves, Wagons, Farm Tools, etc. Any amount at Bittan court's, corner Yates and Blanchard street, opp. Carnegie Library. 'Phone, B518.

Silver Band Mining Co., Ltd.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 74 Wharf street, Victoria, on Wednesday, 8th February, 1905, at 8 p. m.

F. F. HARRIS, B. B. HARRIS,
Secy. Treas.

Victoria, 7th January, 1905.

Patents and Trade Marks

Procured in all countries. Searches of the records carefully made and reports given. Call or write for information.

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Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney,
Room 3, Fairbank Block, Granville Street
(Near Post Office), VANCOUVER.

Women

I will send free information to any lady who never-fading, harmless monthly remedy—a simple home treatment—RAMEY, 39 W. Ferry street, Buffalo, N. Y.

McGarter & Drysdale

Contractors and Builders.

Lots for sale in any part of the city. Phone A1002, 61 First Street.

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS IN DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than \$200 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free mineral certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$150 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,600x1,500 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing notices on each end of each end on the line of the lode or vein. The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located before the 1st of January of a mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1.00 an acre.

Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 100 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of a Royalty of 10 per cent. of the sales of the products of the location.

Placer Mining.—Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square, entry fee, \$5, renewable yearly. On the North Saskatchewan River claims are either bar or bench, and extend back to the river or hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where stream power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

Dredging in the rivers of Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—A free miner may obtain only two leases of five years each, but not more than twenty years, renewable in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of all persons whose rights in the river are not affected by the bar diggings or bench claims, except on the Saskatchewan River, where the lessee may dredge in high water mark on each alternate leasehold.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one month of the date of the lease for each five miles but not more than one dredge for each five miles or fraction in the case of a lease for less than five miles.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one month of the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles or fraction in the case of a lease for less than five miles. Royalty, \$100 per mile for first year and \$10 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty, same as placer mining.

Placer Mining in the Yukon Territory.—Creek, gulch, river and hill claims, not exceeding 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, and not more than 100 feet wide. All other placer claims shall be 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing notices. Entry must be obtained within ten days. If the claim is within ten miles of mining recorder's office, the locator must pay for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate. The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim of 1,000 feet in length, and if the person or company staking the claim, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee, \$10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the Commissioner.

No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and free miners may work their claims in partnership with a staker, paying fee of \$2. A claim may be abandoned, and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least \$200.

A certificate of title has been obtained must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by survey, or by a staker and publishing notice in the Yukon Official Gazette.

Petroleum.—All unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon Territory are open to prospecting for petroleum, and the Minister may reserve for an individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospected an area of 1,920 acres for such period as he may see fit.

Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well, will be sold at the rate of \$1 an acre, and the remainder of the tract reserved, namely, 1,280 acres, will be sold at the rate of \$1 an acre, and the royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

DEPT. OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.
Deputy Interior.

REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA,
CHAPTER 92.

Notice is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor-General in Council for approval of the plan and site of a wharf and sawmill to be erected by William Moore and Ernest W. White, prospectors, and opposite Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, in Block B, Work Estate, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia.

WOOTTON & GOWARD,
Bank of Montreal Chambers,
Victoria, British Columbia,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Prescriptions

Every prescription entrusted to us is accurately dispensed by a qualified pharmacist from chemically pure materials. The product of our prescription department is therefore just what the physician intended. Prices moderate. Let us fill your prescription.

JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST,
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

SCHOOL CHILDREN NOTICE

The prize essay competition will close Jan. 28th. Have you written an essay on the merits of Mooney's Perfected Cream Soda Crackers? If not, do it now, and send it to us with a coupon from your grocery. You may win the handsome silk centre table cover or one of the other prizes.

THE GEORGE CARTER CO., LTD.,
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W. JONES
DOMINION GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

Desirable Furniture, Etc.

at 233 Simcoe St., James Bay, at
2 p.m., Monday, January 23rd
B. W. Pugh Lounge; B. W. Whatnot; B. W. Chairs; Carpets; Rugs; Pictures; Rockers; Bric-a-brac; Cherry Table; Swing Mirror; Double Bed; Box Mattress; 2 Chests of Drawers; Feather Bed; Pillow; Bedding; Books; Lace Curtains; Good Cook Stove, with Reservoir; Oldish Singer Sewing Machine; Portieres; Small Cook Stove, and Open Grate Stove; Scales; Weigher; Flat-iron; Wheelbarrow; Cutch; Fish Lines and Tackle; 2 Meat Saws; Garden Tools; Axes; Hammers and Wedges, etc. Terms cash.

Phone B703. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

BITTANCOURT AUCTIONEER

Is instructed by Mr. J. Moore to sell by

Public Auction

AT NO. 51 JOHNSON STREET, ON

Tuesday, January 24, at 2 p.m.

En Bloc, or in Lots to Suit Purchaser.

STOCK OF VALUABLE DRUGS AND DRUG STORE FURNISHINGS

Consisting of Patent Medicines; Toilet Articles; Shampoos; G. S. Te. and S. M. Bottles; Specie Stone Jars; Show Bottles; Drugists' Glassware; a Quantity of Pestles and Mortars; 16-Foot Counter; Walnut Top; Writing Desk; Dressing Table; Press; Milk Herb Cases; Upright Show Case; Flat-form Scales; 60 Demijohns, etc., etc.

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Phone B518. Office: Corner Yates and

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Goods on view 9 a.m. day of sale.

Auction

MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,

Friday, 27th

2 P. M.

No reserve.

W.T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Annie Mearich, a Polish girl, was shot and instantly killed in Brooklyn on Friday, and Michael Youns is under arrest charged with the crime. Youns and his wife and family of his brother-in-law, with whom the girl lived, were friends and Youns often visited the home of his brother-in-law. Youns and his wife Friday night had a quarrel over his friendship for the girl. Angered, the man went to the girl's home and the shooting followed.

J. Mackenzie, a well known mining engineer of Chicago, has been killed by Indians in the state of Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Mackenzie was inspecting mines for eastern capitalists.

The Balkan committee, of which Jas. Bryce is president, is memorializing President Roosevelt by letter, urging American support of any action Great Britain may take tending to bring about more effective reforms in the Christian provinces of Turkey.

HORSES BOLTED.

Lady Grey and Lady Laurier Had to Return to Ottawa by Electric Car.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Lady Grey and Lady Laurier to-day drove out Aymer road to visit Charles's dairy. While they were in the dairy, the Governor's horses bolted, throwing the coachman and footman off the seat. Lady Grey and Lady Laurier returned home by electric car.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, SPORTSMEN.—To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc., use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

Last Chance Just Received a Consignment of

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The Taxes of Venice

A TRAGEDY

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ—A Bunch of Commissioners. Their Clerk. Two Witnesses.

SCENE—A Venetian Council Chamber.

First Commissioner—Ye men of Venice—chosen by the Ten, As subtle Councilors in time of stress To make inquiry, and to probe the depths Of time and cunning, not of Peter's peace, Rates, excise, ad valorem and other tax; To trace the progress of their incidence, Direct, or indirect, from purse to purse, As they may shift, be, until at last As weigh the burden of those that rights To pay—our merchants of the distant seas— Is it your fiat that we summon now Unbiased witnesses, to speak the truth As we may apprehend it, and to set Our various quest for tabulated facts To build a Science of Taxonomy?

Clerk (sub voce)—Your pardon, honored sir, Taxonomy Is not the word to use, Taxonomy Has naught to do with classifying answers Of poll tax, land tax, window tax, et al. But rather with the rules that govern rates, Mice, manure and so forth, little moles That burrow bloody in the muddy moles. Fat witted owls that wisely blink and nod To cloak their lack of wisdom—ostriches, That hide their simple heads in shallow sand— Wild asses, too, and—

First Commissioner (angry whisper)—Peace, fool, what's the odds? Taxonomy is good for this, and that—

What difference? Shall we then call, My Lords, The witnesses?

Second Commissioner—Aye—let them now appear—

And let them first be sworn all solemnly With naught of mental reservation, as Is oftentimes used when one is making oath Concerning income—

First Witness is sworn and speaks—Good, My Lords, I speak As but a simple citizen, whose pride Is all in Venice, and whose modest worth Is merged in that of Venice, and whose soul Is that of Venice—one whose hopes and fears And prayers and plans and joys and sorrows And all Venetian. All these being here, I do beguile the foolish folk who take As income tax from my poor daily wage? Not so, my lords, I can give you full credit to the Doge and his Ten, Whose wisdom rules the Venice, and whose laws Of equity and justice give to me And give to every meek and gentle soul, To every rich and noble of the town Whose marble palace glads the dull canal—

Yes, gives to you, and gives to each of us The means to work and earn our livelihood— Whose else could come this fat prosperity? What else could bring these arguments of trade That crowd our wharves and give our market place, And give our every inn wherewith to lodge Skilled tools of toil and traffic? Naught but these— The Doge and his Ten. This being so, I gladly yield me back the little meed Of ducats asked for—

First Commissioner—How much do you pay?

First Witness—Some eighty ducats, sir, a bagatelle—

Second Commissioner—And how much do you earn?

First Witness—About four thousand ducats, more or less—

Third Commissioner—What is the trade whereby you earn this sum?

First Witness—Why, marry, it is my fortune to be one Among the Doge's Ten—the taxes pay My modest income—

Fourth Commissioner—Shew, we have, indeed, A mighty witness here. His words ring true— He knows whereof he speaks, and he knows worth To us than any score of artisans Or silters of the soil. Shall he stand down?

First Commissioner—He may stand down. His words are very wise And please us greatly. Let the next be sworn.

Second Witness is sworn—Most grave Commissioners, I have been called By those whom you may wish to see, to appear And lay all bare to your judicial eyes The system that our Doge has applied In raising and in fairly levying His yearly brood of taxes. First, My Lords, He studied foreign lands, as Russia—where The half breed were still by their vodka straight (As prices that much foreign ways would set, Who makes a pot thereby, as Germany— Where sausage is the only lawful food, Which breeds dog taxes to such vast extent That nothing else is useful. Or, as France— Who sells the pickled product of the vine (From San Francisco shipped) to all the world. As England—where the stolid Briton fights His way commercial, "galut" competing foes, And bears the self-inflicted handicap Of one and fourpence shilling to each pound. All these he studied, through the expert eyes Of one, whose name as "Farmer General Of Taxes" may have reached you—

First Commissioner—Yes, indeed! His fame has reached us. Are you, then, that one?

Second Witness—I am that one. And having studied them All taxes—taxes and all things that are— And knowing that much foreign ways would set, I applied to you of Venice, I arranged A simple schedule, guaranteed to please

PETER McQUADE & SON,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers

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Hardware Brushes
Paints and Oils 74 and 76 Gasoline

The least fastidious—merely one per cent, Or two, or five, or so forth, on all things That are, or were, or might be, seen, surmised, Or postulated, in our Venice here—

Second Commissioner—Was not that rather sweeping? No? Perhaps?

Second Witness—To sweep, My Lord, is virtue in a broom New broomstick, and a floor well swept leaves naught To mar the credit of one's husbandry.

Third Commissioner—And would you, then, tax every living thing?

Second Witness—Yes, every living thing, the farmyard fowl! So much per pound before she lays an egg— And when she lays, so much per dozen eggs— And when she broods, so much per brace of chicks, And these, in turn, so much per pound of flesh— So much for eggs and so the circle runs In glad profusion round our fiscal chest With ever-growing largess save when as Some chameleon offspring of a chadly hen Grows comb and spur, and crows about as cock, And lays no eggs to bring new revenue—

Fourth Commissioner—The said to hear of such ingratitude—

Second Witness—The true, My Lord, and worse than this is true— For often times before assessment day (My agents tell me) sullen men are known To eat young chickens, not yet taxed as such, Instead of buying bacon, fairly taxed, As pig-pork—slaughtered meat—and warehouse stock, Wholesale—retail—and book indebtedness.

First Commissioner—This sounds like crime! We'll take a note of this. And how of manufacturers? Tax you them?

Second Witness—Aye, my good Lord, we tax them as we may; When goods lie dormant on a trader's shelf We can but tax them yearly—let them move, And however far they twist and what Their way through Venice, Argus-eyed we note Each momentary change.

As when the elusive orb that players use To toss about the baseball diamond field Passes from hand to hand—the umpire first Unwages the virgin sphere (we tax him then) And rolls it gently to the pitcher, who, To tax his limbs, throws to the outer field (And both are taxed thereby). The ball, brought back, Speeds from the pitcher, with a wondrous curve, By full impingement on an ill wicket bat (Whose holder this is rendered liable). Retrieved at third, thence on to second thrown, And thence about the field in lifeless circle, Each transient holder is in turn assessed, And all are taxed—no guilty man escapes.

Second Commissioner—And think ye, sir, that this is good for trade?

Second Witness—Undoubtedly, for each man being taxed On all he holds, is ever pricked and spurred To sell his goods—

Clerk (sub voce) (But none are pricked to buy.)

Second Witness—And so our commerce thrives, and so thrive we Who foster commerce. May I now stand down?

First Commissioner—Aye, stand ye down, And, brothers, we'll adjourn To lunch. These taxes seem— Well! Let's to lunch, And talk thereafter—

Chorus of Commissioners—Aye! To lunch! To lunch! Excuse.

ADVANTAGES FROM UNITED ACTION

PRESIDENT BRYDON'S ADDRESS ON SUBJECT

Business Disposed of at Yesterday's Meeting of the Local Fruit Growers' Association.

The second annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association and Exchange, Limited, was held yesterday, mention being made in last evening's Times of the business coming before it in the forenoon. The address of President Thos. A. Brydon reviewed the year's work, and was as follows:

"At this our second annual meeting it gives me great pleasure to be able to report a successful and prosperous year's work as an association."

"The undoubted advantages derived by the adopting of uniform packages, also the adoption of an association branch for all packages, and having them stencilled at the manufacturers, thereby securing a business and style about the 'package' that could not be secured otherwise, not to speak of the time saved, not less to speak of the value of the product, are all appearance it gave the product, are all matters of the utmost importance to our success as fruit growers."

"During the past year we also settled once and for all the shipping qualities of our strawberries. Now it only remains for us to plant the right varieties and increase the quantity. The right varieties possibilities before us no one can estimate at the present time because the quality of the fruit is of the best, and in normal years ahead of our Mainland competitors about two weeks. Although the strawberry returns were not what we could have wished, still I think every one will agree we were better off as an association than as individuals. Lessons that cost are of most value, as we profit most by such experience."

"The Royal Agricultural Association recognized the fitness of the Fruit Growers' Association, having control of that department at the annual exhibition, and through the representations of our members they also agreed to set aside space for a commercial exhibit which proved one of the leading features of the exhibition. I am sure that we will be able to do better next time, and more of our members will be exhibitors."

"Preparing a list of suitable trees and from inferior fruit being put on the market. Codys were ordered to be sent to Hoh, Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture; Hon. Senator Templeman and the members of parliament for British Columbia at Ottawa, and also to Mr. McNeill, superintendent, and Mr. Maxwell Smith, fruit inspector for the province of British Columbia."

"Another resolution was adopted, petitioning the provincial government to take steps to remedy the grievance existing in consequence of the excessive price of stumping powder, which worked against farming operations."

"A resolution approving of the Horticultural Board Act, passed last session in the local legislature, was adopted."

the outlay of expensive machines.

"That we have a climate which enables us to produce fruit of a most excellent quality has been demonstrated to the great satisfaction of the whole province, British Columbia having secured two gold medals from the Royal Horticultural Society of London, England. We in this corner of our grand province know that we can hold our own with all-comers in early fruits, especially early apples, plums, prunes, cherries and strawberries, and I hope in the near future we will reconquer the pear just as strongly. We must not rest until we so increase our output that the quality and quantity shall be in demand not only in Canada but in other large centres of our great Empire."

"Not the least of the advantages derived from having and maintaining a strong aggressive association is the respect the buyers confer upon us, and appreciate our business methods and strength when combined together; in fact the whole fruit growing business has received a decided uplift through associating and coming together as an incorporated body."

"One of the substantial benefits is the discount we are enabled to secure. The approximate amount on our packages for the past season amounts to \$96, and this is only our first year. There are many other important points that could be enlarged on with profit, but enough has been said to convince all of the needs and advantages of our association. I am sure if we continue in this good work we will succeed. By planting only the best, careful preparation and cultivation of the soil, spraying, pruning and fertilizing, the results will more than surprise the most sanguine of us."

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have to thank you for your uniform respect and kindness extended to me as your president, and I express the real pleasure, as well as profit, it has given me to be associated with you all during the year that is now gone."

"The following officers were elected for the year: President, T. A. Brydon; first vice-president, A. Strachan; second vice-president, G. Stewart; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Grant; directors, W. C. Grant, R. M. Palmer, H. B. Tanner, A. E. Gale, F. Appleton, W. J. Williamson, F. Borden, G. Vantreight, W. F. Somers, H. Packer, executive committee, H. M. Palmer, H. B. Tanner, G. Stewart, G. Strachan, F. Borden and W. C. Grant."

The secretary's report was presented, and showed the finances to be in proper condition.

The question of co-operating in the establishment of a canning works was referred to the executive for report. It was decided also to continue the use of the Sayward crate.

A resolution was passed favoring the appointment, under the Fruit Marks Act, of an inspector with headquarters in Victoria. This, it was urged, would protect the public and the commercial grower from inferior fruit being put on the market. Codys were ordered to be sent to Hoh, Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture; Hon. Senator Templeman and the members of parliament for British Columbia at Ottawa, and also to Mr. McNeill, superintendent, and Mr. Maxwell Smith, fruit inspector for the province of British Columbia."

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\$1,500 Will buy a 6-Roomed Cottage, in good condition; centrally located; sewer connected; easy terms.

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PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, TURPENTINE
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Also PAINT BRUSHES of All Kinds.
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well-known WIRE ROPES for MINING, LOGGING,
AND SHIPS

Scissors and Shears

TO DRESSMAKERS, TAILORS, BARBERS, MANICURE, ETC. All sizes in stock.
at **FOX'S**, - 78 Government Street.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Four Men Killed By an Explosion—Fire Losses.

Montreal, Jan. 20.—Langton Whitehead's mill at Cullus was blown up last night. Four men were killed and three injured. The names of the killed are Charles Penard, Geo. Asphen, Geo. McCallum and Freeman Moffatt. The injured are Michael Asphen and George Whitehead. Asphen is not expected to recover, but Whitehead is only slightly injured.

Insurance agent's Statement.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—A leading Toronto fire insurance agent, who is a member of the Dominion board of fire underwriters, says that as a result of the fire of the past year the situation is something horrible. It is pointed out that upon this continent fire insurance losses have more than doubled during the past eight years. In 1896 the aggregate loss in Canada and the United States was \$115,000,000. Last year it reached \$248,000,000. The aggregate loss to fire insurance companies in both countries on the year's business is estimated at over a million dollars a month. A great increase in insurance rates is expected to equalize business by the end of the year.

Will Erect Smelter.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—It is announced that Mackenzie & Mann will erect at Port Arthur a great smelter to develop the ores in their various properties. The smelter will have a capacity of from 150 to 200 tons a day. It will be completed before next October.

Honorably Acquitted.

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—The case of Welch vs. Mackay, tried here last Monday, has been misrepresented in the press. At the trial Magistrate Daly honorably acquitted Mr. Mackay from any complicity in the charge, and stated it was the first time he had even congratulated an accused man.

DR. ODELLA BLINN DEAD.

Was a Pioneer Among the Women Physicians of Chicago.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21.—Dr. Odella Blinn, a pioneer among the women physicians of Chicago, and thirty years ago a prominent figure in the medical circles of this city, is dead in the county infirmary at Dingle after several years of ill-health, which culminated in a mental breakdown last April. She was sixty years old.

SAVED FROM CONSUMPTION.

ANOTHER STARTLING CASE THAT PROVES THE UNQUESTIONABLE MERIT OF "CATARRHOZONE."

Miss Louise Murphy, a well-known society belle residing at 28 Monument street, Bedford, writes: "Kindly forward me three outfits of Catarrhozone which I have found most valuable for Catarrhal affections of the head and throat. Catarrhozone cured me of weak lungs and really saved me from consumption. I am recommending CATARRHOZONE above all other treatments, knowing what great curative powers it possesses. I know others have been benefited by Catarrhozone. In your case, Catarrhozone would be useful. Why not get it to-day. Complete outfit is sufficient for two months treatment, and costs but \$1; trial size, 25c., at all dealers in medicine."

DR. BECKWITH DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 21.—Dr. S. P. Beckwith, who was President Garfield's family physician at the time of his assassination, is dead at his cottage in Atlantic City, after a long illness.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WEALTHY and attractive maiden wants, without delay, kind husband to relieve her of business cares. No objections to honorable capable poor men. Address Cook, 67 Flouring, Chicago.

A WEALTHY, middle-aged American gentleman wants cheerful wife. No objections to sincere, poor woman. Address Mr. John, 408 Ogden, Chicago.

WANTED—To sell, a motor, two and a half horse power. At Old Curiosity Shop, cor. of Fort and Broadway. Pierce O'Connor. Care pass door.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—We offer two \$1000 Victoria City debentures, bearing 4 1/2 per cent. interest and maturing 1943. Apply Heisterman & Co.

VICTORIA THEATRE
Wednesday, Jan. 25th
Henry W. Savage Offers the Musical Satire,
THE SULTAN OF SULU
BY GEORGE ADE.
Author of "The County Chairman," "Peggy From Paris," "The Sho Gun," and "The College Widow."
NINE Pieces—Company carries orchestra of 10 pieces.
Prices, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50. Seats on sale Monday at Walt's.

Burns's Anniversary
Seventeenth Annual
Concert
Under direction of Mr. J. G. Brown.
TWA "OOPS O' SCOTCHIE SANG AN" STORY, IN THREE
First Presbyterian Kirk Scholers, on Wednesday Night, the 25th
O' the ramin' month (January, 1905)
Tickets, two shillings (50 cents). Concert at eight o' the clock. Doors open at a quarter after seven (7:15)
Tickets can be secured from members of the choir, or at Cochrane's Drug Store, Teague's Drug Store, West & Co.'s, Fletcher Bros., and Hicks-Lovick Co.'s Music Stores.

BORN.
BIRD—At 24 Henry street, on the 18th inst., the wife of A. H. A. Bird, of a daughter.

DIED.
GREIG—At his residence, 233 Simcoe street, on the 19th instant, John W. Greig, a native of Scotland, aged 59 years.
Funeral services will be held at the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company, Government street, on Sunday, January 22nd, at 4 p.m. The remains will then be forwarded to Scotland for burial in the family vault at Cockfield.

RETURNING HOME.
Former President of Orange Free State Has Left Paris for South Africa.
(Associated Press.)
Paris, Jan. 21.—Judge Steyn, former president of the Orange Free State (now the Orange River colony), has left Paris for South Africa. He has become reconciled to the changed conditions and intends to reside on his farm in the Orange River colony.

PERSONAL.
A. V. Crisp, traveler for McLennan & McNeely, of Vancouver, and Mrs. Crisp, have been in town for a few days, guests at the Grand hotel.
John Paterson, of Cowichan; H. Robertson, ofanges Harbor; and J. F. Taylor, of Courtney, are in the city. They are guests at the Dominion hotel.

HEADACHES AND NEURALGIA FROM COLDS.—Laxative Broom Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of R. W. Grove, M.D.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY JANUARY 21, 1905.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF PORT SIMSON—THE PORT ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, WHERE THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC IS EXPECTED TO HAVE ITS TERMINUS.

Sketch of A. G. Blair's Successor.

The Toronto News, in a long article dealing with the appointment of Mr. Justice Killam to the position of chairman of the railway commission, says that the choice is regarded with lively satisfaction in official circles in Ottawa. The News points out that Mr. Justice Killam is going to a hard post, one which will demand a rather remarkable combination of qualities. The railway commission was only partially organized, and had made the merest commencement of its multitudinous duties, when Mr. Blair threw its affairs into the utmost disorder by his precipitate resignation. Arrested development was the slightest portion of the evils which followed. Arrears of work have piled up mountain high. Some of the work done with much labor during the past summer may be wholly lost, for the western year may have to be taken afresh. The railways have recovered from the respect which they conceived for the board during the first months of its work, and have commenced

Toronto university was brilliant, and Morgan relates with his wonted precision that he took the silver medal in mathematics and moderns, and was Prince of Wales prizeman as well. Though young in years, he was a leader of the Manitoba bar. He was a member of the legislature—was even for a season leader of the Liberal opposition to the Norquay government. Then he went to the bench and won the confidence of the profession. He became chief justice of his province, was brought to the Supreme court about a year and a half ago, and the choice made by the government in so doing has been warmly approved by those who do business before that august tribunal. But his new post is extensive as well as judicial, and there is general confidence that he will meet its exigencies of both descriptions. The formal facts of biography do not explain this confidence.

Still staying on the surface of things

nature is a subject which it pays to study, and justices upon the bench have been known to get out of touch with it. A working acquaintance with politics is not a bad means of acquiring that kind of knowledge, and the judge who presides over the railway commission must needs be a very human man, fully alive to the leading characteristics, and perhaps some of the peculiarities of human nature.

So far as mental characteristics go, Judge Killam's reputation stands very high. He is credited by some with brilliance, by all with soundness of judgment. His attitude of mind is thoroughly judicial, and his manner of watching a case is spoken of with respectful enthusiasm by the profession. His interest is unflagging. His questions are to the point, though not very numerous. He never becomes the advocate and never argues with counsel. He constantly is seeking for the right of the case. "He never makes up his mind

of the chairman of the railway commission are almost as important as the legal attainments which he needs. Apart from public spirit and incorruptibility, which are to be taken for granted, there is the firmness which he needs who would bridge that modern behemoth, the railway corporation. The railways have shown a decidedly mutinous spirit of late. Great determination, coupled with a clear perception of just what can be demanded and enforced, caution, united with decision are the qualities the chairman must possess. The general verdict about Judge Killam is that he has precisely the clearness of vision, the soundness of judgment, which are required. As for the firmness, there is no fear on that score. His temper, using the word in its ordinary sense, is mild. He has no self-advertising ways, and it is not anticipated that he will enter on his new work with any flourish of trumpets, with any talk of a new regime being instituted now that he is in control, or with any notice to corporations to turn handsprings. A quiet and unpretentious entry into his office is expected. What if the railway fight him? "I should like to see them do it," said one lawyer from the west, with a half smile, half chuckle. "He'll just curl up and sit tight," was a more youthful admirer's somewhat enigmatical forecast.

So far as personal appearance goes, Judge Killam is a rather short, thickset man, with a fine head, rising abruptly above a pair of noticeably square shoulders. The hair very grey, the moustache startlingly black, eyes dark and piercing, face remarkable chiefly for its self contained look. Those are the principal items. He looks like a silent man. Next to that air of reticent poise is the impression of intelligence which his eyes convey.

FEEDING GERMAN SAILORS.

Cook on Warship Is an Important Personage.

It would be impossible to give an accurate account of the perils of the German navy without describing the manner in which the food supply is managed. A main feature in the administration of rations to the Emperor's navy is the appointment of a boteller, who is a petty officer of character and ability, specially trained in the knowledge of the quality of food, its preparation and the best means of securing its proper distribution to the crew. As a whole, German blue-jackets are very contented, and complaints about the food are rare. The quantity of food supplied to each man is ample, but there is no waste. The food is served hot and well cooked. The quality of the food is also excellent, and the cooking and the tastiness with which the food is served up might well be copied by our navy. In English ships there is never more than one professed cook, no matter how large the ship's company, and the mates of the English sea cook too rarely have any knowledge of cooking. On German battleships the cooking staff consists of the boteller and his assistants, with three trained cooks. It is notorious that English galleys or kitchens are inadequate. On a German battleship bread is cooked in a separate galley. There are two large galleys for the men, one for the ward-room officers, one for the admiral and captain, and one for the midshipmen and the warrant officers. The crew always have fresh bread, both at sea and on shore. The

meals are at seven, twelve and six, with an extra issue of chocolate, cocoa, or coffee on Sunday.

There is also a very successful system of daily inspection, for at 12 o'clock every day the captain, the admiral, or the Emperor himself, if he is on board, receives what is called a "proof"—that is, a specimen of the men's principal meal.—Cassell's Magazine.

"FATHER OF THE FLEET."

Sir Edward G. Fanshawe Has Lived in Five Reigns.

Sir Edward George Fanshawe, on whom, now that Sir Erasmus Ommanney has passed away, falls his mantle as Father of the Fleet, was born, like Sir Erasmus, in 1814, and has lived in five reigns, for George the

A Wonderful Discovery.

M. Doyen, the celebrated surgeon who cut the ligament that bound Radica to Doodica, the Siamese twins, was proceeded against, recently, by a rich American for the recovery of fees. Dr. Doyen had charged \$4,000 for a serum treatment for cancer for the plaintiff's wife, and the lady had died. "Post hoc, ergo propter hoc" was, of course, the argument of the bereaved husband; but the doctor said, "No; it was because of her removal to New York." This private quarrel developed almost into an international incident. The Paris papers took it up warmly, and columns were printed on medical etiquette (1) as to whether

Such a result is of immense importance to suffering humanity, and, perhaps, will place Dr. Doyen on a pinnacle with the great healers of the world, with Pasteur, and Jenner, and Harvey.

Human Credulity.

"There is no limit to human credulity," said M. Joseph Reinach to me the other day, when we were discussing the Syveton case and the persistence of some part of the public in looking upon it as an assassination by the Free Masons. "We have seen that kind of story believed in, in the Revolution, in the Dreyfus case, and other instances. People will believe in anything. Look at Lourdes—and the



RIVER STEAMER ON UPPER REACHES OF THE PELLY RIVER.

ed to snap their fingers at it. The interior organization remains chaotic. Thus the new chairman will first of all be required to make up lost ground, to impress the public and the corporations with his strength and turn his combination of court and bureau into an efficient engine, alike of investigation and administration. Beyond that, the fields of progress stretch illimitably. A body of railway law and practice to be built up—there is a field for the jurist. A department of public control of the country's transportation service to be established—there is a task for the publicist. Public confidence to be gained at the price of no injustice to vested interests—the stubborn and subtle resistance of well-served corporations to be beaten down—the post office a career second only to that of Premier.

To this exacting position Justice Killam goes with a rather remarkable endorsement of liking and confidence. The surface reasons are quickly stated. He is in the later prime of life—on September 18th last he was 55 years of age. He is a Nova Scotian—that seems a necessary adjunct to eminence. His career at

we may note that he is a westerner, and that the west is peculiarly interested in the solution of the railway problem. Presumably his long residence in Winnipeg, the gateway and virtual capital of the west, to some extent the centre of the grain trade, should familiarize him with the western point of view. Perhaps this is not very important, for it is the business of a judge to approach innumerable subjects in which he has no previous information, to master all the facts germane to the case, to appreciate every point of view, and to decide which view point is the more correct. Judge Killam, moreover, is credited with this power in a special degree. He is reputed to enter upon a case with no prepossessions, and in the mental attitude of one knowing nothing about it, and at the end to know all about it. Granting this, the appointment will have this good initial effect, that his prestige stands high in the west, and that confidence in the railway commission will be inspired in an important portion of the Dominion. Moreover, it is not a disadvantage that His Lordship has political life experience behind him. Human

until the last moment," is the way one highly-placed lawyer puts it. His habit of working up a case is unexceptionable. He approaches it devoid of prejudices, and of desire to show familiarity with it; he absolutely masters it from the ground up. Back of these excellent mental habits is a mind—a mind which has made a strong impression on those who have encountered it. Further, that mind is equipped with a profound knowledge of law. He is a thoroughly strong judge. Indeed, he had in Manitoba one trick which lawyers regard as highly reprehensible. He would occasionally carry a case away with him, meditate upon it, and then render judgment upon a point touched by neither of the counsel. Such conduct was a left-handed compliment to the gentlemen paid to argue the case, and it conceivably would land the judge into errors and difficulties. But it was the trick of a strong judge.

One speaks with hesitation of the moral qualities possessed by a man who is addressing himself to such a work. It savors of cold blooded dissection. Yet the moral qualities demanded



A WINTER MORNING, QUATSINO SOUND, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Third was still on the throne when he was born. Sir Edward entered the navy two years later than Sir Erasmus Ommanney, and so missed Navarino, not getting his baptism of fire, in fact, till 1849, when he won the Syrian and Turkish medals for his services at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. Five years later he was blowing Dyak pirates into the water off the coast of Borneo, and destroying their famous stronghold at Malloodo. In Crimean days he captained the Cossack in the Baltic, and was present at the bombardment of Sreborg. In 1865 he was a Lord of the Admiralty, and from 1870 to 1873 was Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indies station. Then he came home to be president of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and for two years prior to his retirement at the end of 1870 he was Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

The Swiss military authorities are about to adopt khaki for soldiers' uniforms.

the fees were not excessive, even given the wealth of the client; (2) as to whether it was proper to have used a serum, the efficacy of which was not established. Out of so much publicity on a delicate matter has, strange to say, come a great deal of good. There is a serum for cancer, and there is a microbe. Both these points have been made good by a committee of experts chosen by the Societe de Chirurgie, and by the independent research of the famous bacteriologist, Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute. The Doyen microbe, whose classical name is "micrococcus neoformans," has been obtained by culture, and a favorable modification of the malign neoplasm has resulted from the anti-cancer treatment in the cases under observation. This means that operations can now be performed where they could not before the discovery of the serum, and a definite cure is at last clinically, if not, as yet, scientifically demonstrated.

revival in Wales," M. Reinach added, laughingly. "Of course, there is nothing political in this affair; it is merely private." Trading upon the same illimitable faith of the people are various prophets and soothsayers, who claim to have foretold Syveton's death. Mme. de Thebes, for instance, predicts in her almanac for this year—printed, of course, long before the death of the deputy—the violent end of a public man in December. It is astonishing the vogue of the fortune-teller in France. Napoleon had a belief in their ability to peer into the future. There was Benedictine monk, Paul le Ciere, who was supposed to have that power. He predicted an empire for the consul and mapped out the future of the Duc d'Orleans, Charlotte Corday and Robespierre. To this day there are numerous seers in Paris, each with a rich and fashionable clientele, though nominally the traffic is against the law.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF QUATSINO SOUND, VANCOUVER ISLAND.



A PEER OF QUATSINO SOUND FROM COMSTOCK MOUNTAIN, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Echoes from Elysium

"What ho! Anicetus, is he there?"
"Yes, immaculate Lord; he is seated at his desk."
"Is it safe to enter, then?"
"Quite safe, Lord. He has nothing about him more formidable than a pipe."
"Then enter, my Praetorian Guards!"
I had looked up in surprise while this unique dialogue was in progress, for although my interviews with the shades of the illustrious had been replete with novel and exciting incidents and features, I had not yet schooled myself to accept every now and startling development of my strange compact with Charon as a matter of course. My surprise, therefore, increased when immediately the last words of the conversation—a command and imperiously given, I remember—were uttered, I found the office full of the shades of warriors.

They were plainly of that magnificent body of soldiers whose special duty was to guard the sacred persons of the Roman Emperors. Splendid fellows they must have been, judging by their shades, commanding in stature, proud and fierce in bearing, and clad in that distinguishing armor which was the key to the most exclusive adytum of Imperial Rome, for armor that all Romans knew—and feared. At their head was one whom I judged to be Anicetus, whose name I had heard before they entered. I inspected him with considerable curiosity, not unmingled with disgust, for I recalled that it was he who had executed the Emperor Nero's murderous design upon his mother Agrippina.

They all stood, motionless, returning my scrutiny with equal curiosity, and then the shade of Anicetus commanded sternly: "Search the apartments, inspect the radiators, investigate the gas jets, examine your fellow's pipe and tobacco!"

At once the shades of several stalwart guards proceeded to obey his orders, one examining the lights, another the radiator, others passing into the adjoining rooms. The shade of a noble-looking guard approached me and I held out my pipe for his inspection. He examined it minutely and then returned to his place. In a few minutes the guards all came back.

"Well," inquired Anicetus, "everything all right?"
"Yes, noble centurion," one answered. "There is nothing in the room that can cause evaporation. The tobacco you mortal is using is somewhat high, but I have seen worse in Elysium."
Anicetus thereupon turned and fell upon his knees. His men parted to the right and left, and disclosed in the center a remarkable figure. It was the shade of a man, about the medium height, with a face from which a fearfully vicious life had chased the final vestiges of moral and intellectual power. His hair was a sort of mixture of red and yellow, and encircling it was a gold crown, or rather the shade of one. His

form was concealed beneath the liberal folds of a purple toga. His arms were adorned with heavy gold bracelets and other jewellery of bizarre design. I presumed that the shade before whom Anicetus was kneeling was that of the late Emperor Nero.

"Most serene and illustrious Caesar," the centurion said, "the coast is clear; you may converse with your scribe in safety."
"Very well," replied the ex-Emperor, whose voice, by the way, was most unpleasant. "Leave me, but remain within call, Anicetus." The centurion and his squad noiselessly filed from the room.

Now if there was one fiendish character in history whom I execrated above any other it was the human monster Nero. For unbridled ferocity and merciless savagery, he certainly stood head and shoulders above his rivals, which is saying a great deal when one recalls the records of Caligula Claudius and their ilk. My face, therefore, wore an expression the reverse of pleasure as I contemplated my visitor, who was just as closely inspecting me through a large emerald.

"H'm, you don't appear very glad to see me," he remarked at last.
"Well, candidly, I must admit I never had much respect for you," I replied, determined, however, to scrape up a little courtesy.
"Oh, I know," he said, plaintively. "Nobody up here appreciated my worth. Down in Elysium the same narrow-minded spirit prevails. Why, they couldn't even admit me to the Union Club. Blackballed me every time I submitted an application. One night I tried to force my admittance with my devoted Praetorian Guards, but that precious pair, Wellington and Napoleon, ambushed me and I had to quit."

But you are a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to the Deaf and Dumb? I inquired, testing his credentials.
"Oh, yes," he returned. "They couldn't keep me out of that. Of all men none has been so viciously slandered by history as I. Why, my memory has been held up to general execration ever since Pharo, my slave, shoved me into Elysium, and I am even described by some as the anti-Christ." The ex-Emperor's voice broke as he spoke, and I nearly felt a little pity for him, but the sentiment was at once submerged beneath the flood of recollections of the assassination of Agrippina, his mother; Britannicus, his brother; Octavia, his wife; the burning of Rome and the horrors of the amphitheatre.

"Well, history certainly gives you a bad name," I observed coolly, "and I am very glad I never lived in your day. I must, however, admire your energy. Where there was a head to be removed, a limb to be stretched on the rack, a human torch to be ignited, a city to be burned, you never lost much time."
"Per Baccho, you are right!" he exclaimed, and a hideous expression of exultation so transformed his countenance that I became convinced that history had not traduced him. No! It had underestimated his monstrosity. As a jury I was prejudiced against the prisoner. "Joy! I certainly lost no time," he added. "Why, one day I threw six hundred Greek slaves to my handsome Numidian lions, and—but say, what's this got to do with the restoration of my good name to the eyes of posterity?"
"Nothing, nothing," I replied with perfect truth, "but I tell you, you've got a pretty big underpicking on your hands."
"Well, I'm going to try anyhow," he said. "If this was in the good old days you would paint me in glowing colors. I'll wager, Lucian and Seneca had to, but as soon as I detected a falling off in their enthusiasm and a reduc-

tion in the number and length of their superlatives, why—I, ah—invited them to take a bath."
"Take a bath!" I exclaimed in astonishment. "Is that all? I understood you had them killed."
"Not a bit of it," he replied emphatically. "Now you see how I've been abused. I invited them to take a bath as a sort of stimulative and exhilarating accompaniment to the opening of their veins."

"Oh, I understand," I remarked, as I stared at the smiling embodiment of cruelty before me. "It's a wonder," I added, "you find immortality at all congenial in Elysium. You must have lots of enemies."
"Oh, a few," he returned nonchalantly. "I know for a fact that there was a deep-laid plot to do me up while I was journeying this way. Geo. Stephenson was in it, and he did his best to dump the Rocket into the Styx. Anicetus! Anicetus, I say."

"Yes, Lord," responded the shade of the centurion as he rushed in, a drawn sword in hand, glaring furiously at me the while.
"Remind me when we return to Elysium to purchase two talents' worth of fireworks from Confucius. I intend to evaporate the Roman senate by blowing it up," the Emperor commanded with an ugly gleam in his eye.
"Yes, Lord," the centurion answered, submissively as he pressed out.
"I've got to keep my hand in, you know," the monster remarked by way of explanation.

"Tell me why you were bent on the extermination of your relatives," I asked impulsively.
"Well, in the first place it was all in the game—of extermination. I deny that I killed Britannicus. He died of convulsions."
"Superinduced by poison," I interpolated.
"I couldn't swear to that," he answered serenely. "I didn't see the poison administered."
"Although you gave instructions for it," I insisted.

"Oh, that's another matter," he airily returned. "As to the little unpleasantness between mother and me, I might say that it was purely a family dispute. Nothing public I assure you. I tell you it was mighty inconvenient to have to be so careful as I was at meal times, especially when mother was spending the day with me. She was always so anxious to superintend the culinary preparations so that her dear little Nero could have things just like mother used to make. Well, on those occasions I always trebled my corps of tasters. For instance, one day mother in her solicitude for dear little Nero's palate prepared the salad, and within an hour I had to cremate the bodies of my nine devoted salad connoisseurs, in the back yard. Of course mother blamed it on the kitchen staff, and I was compelled to cremate them also—alive. These little incidents complicated my domestic difficulties, and I decided that for the sake of my peace of mind, and also to save mother from the worry and anxiety of attempting dear little Nero's removal—just as she removed her husband Claudius—to take some action. I whispered a few words to Anicetus, and he did the trick. After that mother and I had a rest."

"Horrible! horrible!" I exclaimed, shuddering.
"Why horrible? I claim it was perfectly legitimate under the circumstances. It was self-defence," the Emperor said with a chuckle of satisfaction.
"Who set fire to Rome?" I interrogated sharply.
"I didn't, at least not personally. The whole thing was a mistake. I may have been a little hasty in ordering executions where I deemed them necessary for the security of my dominions and person, but I was no incendiary. There were some old shacks that were an eyesore to my beautiful Rome, and I considered it wise to authorize the building and sanitary officers to destroy them. They decided to set fire to them, but, unfortunately, there happened to be quite a breeze at the time, and the flames spread. The fire department were handicapped in their efforts to fight the flames by scarcity of water—say that sounds like a modern newspaper report, doesn't it?—and in a short time most of the city was enveloped. I was at Antium when the fire started, but the roof of my palace commanded a view of the conflagration, which was to my artistic sense as choice as the Nile to the thirsty palate. I—"

"Didn't you say 'at last I shall see a burning city'?" I asked, sternly, regardless of the fact that I was addressing an ex-Emperor and a Caesar.
"What if I did; was there anything wrong in the expression?" he replied tartly. "Understand that I was an artist; that a burning city to me represented the sublime spectacular. Therefore, if my tutelary deity saw fit to present me with such an opportunity, it would have been most inconsiderate on my part to ignore it. However, I hastened to Rome and—"

"Played the fiddle," I interjected disgustfully.
"No, I mean no," the ex-Emperor shot back. "I played the garden hose instead. Things were pretty hot around the palace, and we ran several lines from the private reservoirs to the roof, where the Emperor Nero set an artistic example to his people."

"Yes, but didn't you appear on the stage in one of the theatres during the fire, and recite 'The Burning of Troy' while in the streets thousands of your hapless subjects were perishing?" I persisted.
"Oh, cut that out—about the mob perishing," he commanded fiercely, while his familiarity with modern colloquialisms astonished me. "You are about as unappreciative of genius as some of my people used to be. Oh, I would like to have had fifteen minutes with you in the merry days of old! You seem disposed to interrogate me on a few of my shortcomings. Ask me about my good points. Would you like to hear me play the fiddle?"

"No thanks," I replied frigidly.
"Shall I recite some original poetry?" he pursued, striking an attitude in anticipation.
"Heavens! No," I hastened to exclaim. "Anything but that."
"The gods blast you!" he yelled furiously. "Would that I and my Praetorians were you for five minutes. We would send you—"

"To join your brother, mother, wife and the many thousands of others of your murdered victims," you feel of lackness," I shouted back, thoroughly roused, while he quivered with rage. "I tell you I'm not afraid of you; you can't poison, strangle, burn, hang or decapitate me—you or your villainous crew. One word and I'll turn on the radiators."
"The effect of my threat was magical," he said, pleading, piteously. "If you do that I'll surely evaporate. Have patience with me, for you know I had a trying time while on earth."
"Well, all right," I replied, satisfied that I had the whip hand over him. "But I want you to tell me the truth. I am told you have written a treatise on 'How to Get Out of Your Political Enemies and Destroy the Social Fabric.'"

"Yes, Seneca and I compiled that little masterpiece during one of our differences of opinion with the Senate. It was published with a view of preparing the public for the appointment of a new Senate

as soon as my Numidian lions had feasted on the old one. Of course, nowadays such prompt, and to my mind excellent measures, are not legitimate or possible. In my time I would have had McBride, Tatlow and the rest in the arena against some of the fiercest Dacian gladiators I could corral. Now I understand the only thing that can be done is to railroad them into the opposition—spring a popular comprehensive transportation policy."

"I believe you represented the apotheosis of absolutism, or rather tyranny," I observed. "Pray, what was the particular status and function of the Senate in the government of the Roman Empire?"
"The Senate," explained Nero, pompously, "was my left hand; the army my right. Through the Senate I expressed my will; by my legions I carried my wishes into execution. At my command the Senate gave legislative authority to the dictates of my pleasure and anger. Through the Senate I squeezed the people and distributed the returns among my army. When my Senate kicked over the traces I served them up alive to my menagerie. Distinguished Romans, appointed to the Senate in my day, always made their last will and testament before signifying their acceptance. The appointments were never declined."

"You were a usurper, were you not?" I asked fearlessly. I was in a position to insult him with impunity, because I had only to turn the handle of the radiator and the heat would cause him to evaporate.
"That wasn't my fault," Nero replied. "Mother deposited me upon the throne after poisoning my stepfather. She wanted to rule through me. Britannicus would never have been a successful Emperor. He was too mild—couldn't bear to witness a human sacrifice or massacre. Why, he never murdered anybody in his life. The gods never intended that he should wear the purple."

"No; you were the man for the position, all right," I interposed, "if the gods were at all anxious for the depopulation of sacrilegious Rome and the disruption of the Empire they made no mistake when they dropped you in the imperial chair."
"Sometimes I think mother, or even Anicetus here would have done better than I," he said, reflectively. "Mother was strong on poisons, while Anicetus was capital with the short sword. However, I doubt not it was all for the best."

"How did you come to die?" I queried abruptly.
He stiffened upright and seemed about to call his guards, but I turned to the radiator. He saw the movement and his expression changed from deadly hate to one that was intended to represent angelic sweetness. Then he spoke, slowly and with an effort: "Galba's legions had me cornered in Pharo's villa—I could hear my pursuers on the stairs—and drew my sword. I directed the point to my throat, but paused, waiting to enjoy my triumph and their disappointment. Pharo, however, saw his chance, shoved my arm, and struck me—the first and last time I was ever struck. I didn't blame Pharo; he saw a chance for the reward offered by the Senate and decided to snap it up. For me to have ended my existence myself would have been both cowardly and selfish, and I have often felt gratified that my hesitation gave Pharo an opportunity to better his circumstances. Anything else?"
"No, nothing," I replied, "except," I added, "make yourself scarce. Vale, Nero," and I again turned to the radiator.

Like a flash he left me. His record remains as black as ever; in fact a trifle blacker.

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Theatrical Gossip.

Victorians had an opportunity to hear some grand opera this week, the performance being the Mantelli Company, headed by the Italian diva, Dew, however, availed themselves of the opportunity, and the company regulated their programme accordingly. Everything considered the performance by Mantelli and her support was not in the class of the one given by Collamari, Russo, Ferrar and other artists at the Victoria several years ago, Mantelli is not one whit better than the former Signora Russo, and it is a grave question if she is her equal. If it were possible to judge of this week's prima donna as Carmen by her work in the solitary act presented, she is not comparable with Collamari in that celebrated role. If there was one part that the big mezzo could portray with vivid intensity it was the character of the treacherous cigarette artist of gay Seville. The San Francisco papers were wont to compare her work with that of Calve, and in some cases to the disadvantage of the latter, whose reputation is world wide. As for the tenors, Wheatley is simply outclassed by the volcanic little Russo, although Alberti as a baritone compares favorably with Ferrari.

Wonderful indeed is the extreme to which professional jealousy will carry some of the pre-eminent stars of the operatic firmament. There are a number

of them to be given, and people fought at the doors for their seats. Being an enthusiastic sportsman Mr. Bradford heartily appreciated this belligerence.

Next week two excellent bills are promised for the Victoria. One will be William Collier in the Davis political satire, "The Dictator," and the other the comic opera "The Sultan of Sulu." Collier is regarded as one of the brightest comedians on the American stage, being a sort of an edition of William Gillette in his style.

William Collier, who is to represent "The Dictator" at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday, and Charlie Dickson were dining together a short time since, and Collier in talking about his play remarked that the title was the cause of much comment, many insisting that "The Dictator" must refer to a typewriter, and he had a great deal of trouble explaining that it was a comedy dealing with Central American countries, where revolutions were almost of hourly occurrence, and that nothing regarding a typewriter appeared in it.

Dickson related his experience with his play "Mistakes Will Happen." He is very fond of eggs (when they are fresh). He gave the waiter where he was in the habit of going for breakfast an order for some. In due course the waiter brought

Juliet Chandler, Russell Reed and Sydney Platt. "Monte Christo" is too well known to need any comment. All the familiar scenes will be staged in a manner never before seen at these prices, and the leading role of Edmond Dantes will be in the hands of Frank Panning.

If the Platt-Panning company keep up the standard they have started with, it is safe to say that they will soon win the hearts of the Victoria play-goers. The most pleasing feature is the fact that the company is composed of ladies and gentlemen of marked ability.

At next Wednesday's matinee, Messrs. Platt and Panning will inaugurate the souvenir matinees, which have been most popular at this theatre.

Of Chas. Hanford's "Don Caesar" the Commercial Appeal of Memphis says: Charles B. Hanford, who presented "Don Caesar De Bazar" at the Lyceum theatre last night, is a man to be honored, respected and thanked. He has, in the face of conditions radically opposed to the legitimate drama, worked and worried, struggled and suffered to maintain high art in the theatre. When other legitimate actors have been lured away to cheaper and more commercial forms of theatrical entertainment, he has persevered and held his own. The public is a child in some things. It has lost its taste for the classic drama because managers have been afraid to insist upon this form of production. The theatre-goer has been tempted by the gaudy wares and the cheap goods in the market, and in consequence the lofty ideals which stirred a generation, and a generation before that, have been allowed to almost die of neglect. Looking into the distant dramatic horizon, there seems no newcomer with ambitions to seek the mantle of the great tragedians of a decade ago. Therefore, Mr. Hanford should be encouraged in this day of abbreviated skirts of silken hose and filmy lace. When clothes and paint and physical fairness take the place of art and acting, it is a pity that the press, the pulpit and the public at large owe to the actor who has the tendency to stand by his ideals, a full and unqualified support. Mr. Hanford loves art for art's sake. An artist to his finger tips, an actor of the best school and best methods, a student and patron of the best rudiments of his profession, it is not to be wondered at that he braves the popular whim for the sake of the classic plays which will thrive and flourish long after the musical comedy of today is buried in the forgotten heap of literary rubbish which has been accumulating during the passage of years.

Mr. Hanford was a protégé of Edwin Booth. His Othello was studied under the direction of this great actor. He played Don Jose to the Don Caesar De Bazar of Mr. Booth, and while he is lacking perhaps in the temperament to vitalize the part of Don Caesar, he has the passion, the dignity, the eloquence of eye and tongue to make Othello a great triumph of art. The audience last night was not a large one. It was enthusiastic, though, to a marked degree, and followed the unfolding of the romantic story with intense interest.

The death of Theodore Thomas at Chicago, within a few weeks of the completion of the beautiful permanent building for his orchestra, lends unusual interest to the definite announcement from A. C. McClurg & Co., of New York, that they have decided to bring out their book on the great musician's life in April of this year instead of in the fall, as previously stated. This book, as already announced, is to be called "Theodore Thomas: A Musical Autobiography," and will consist of two large volumes—the first devoted to his life work, and the second almost entirely to programmes. The entire work has been in the hands of Mr. Thomas's lifelong friend, George P. Upton, who is universally known as an authoritative writer on musical subjects, and it will undoubtedly form the most important contribution to musical literature brought out in many years. Mr. Thomas, some weeks before his death, had completed everything that he cared to say in his book, so that there is no possibility that this sad event has in any



THE WILLIE COLLIER COMPANY, In "The Dictator."

ed upon the resemblance of the two characters drawn by Mr. Wister and Mr. Thomas, especially in the similarity of their appeal to human sympathies. Similarly there has been a great deal of comment on the part of the Southern press, remarking upon the strong family resemblance of the leading role in Richard Harding Davis's play, "Ransom's Folly," in which Mr. Robert Edeson is starring, to the character of Lieutenant Denton in "Arizona," in which it will be remembered Mr. Edeson preceded Mr. Farnum.

Francis Wilson, long one of the most popular comedians in comic opera, recently abandoned that character of actor and for the first time appeared in New York in legitimate comedy, the vehicle being a piece especially written for him by Clyde Fitch. He does not seem to have scored a success, the fault, according to the critics, resting with the playwright. The New York Herald, the morning after the first performance, said:

"It seems a great pity that better means were not found for Francis Wilson's entry into legitimate comedy than the rapid piece with which Clyde Fitch has provided him in 'Cousin Billy,' which had its premiere at the Criterion theatre last night. Mr. Fitch has done nothing of less value in recent years."

"The comedian had a part which, from the start, hopelessly handicapped him, though he struggled manfully to make something of it, and he held his audience, a large and friendly gathering of first nighters, by the sheer force of his mirth provoking personality."

"The fate of the play at the hands of colder blooded listeners would have admitted of little doubt. With the best will in the world those who heard it last night found some of the situations and parts of the dialogue perfectly flat. The laughs all went, and deservedly, to Mr. Wilson."

"Praise was deserved by May Robson, as Mrs. Meade; Edith Barker, as Kitty Meade; Edward Abeles and William Lewers. The cast generally was a good one."

T. Daniel Frayley is back in America after one of the longest tours ever made by an American organization. From San Francisco he went to Australia and then to Manila, China and India, and worked around by way of South Africa, playing special engagements in all of those countries. He says the tour made some money, but was not a striking financial success, though the people everywhere were kind to the American players.

If any one should inquire who is really the leading producer of musical comedy on the American stage today, the answer would naturally be John C. Fisher, whose judgment and discernment was the first to see the beauties of Leslie Stuart's famous musical comedy, "Florodora," while it was being produced at the Lyric theatre, London; some four years ago. Several of the brightest and

most attractive, ever given in America or in any other country. The profits, after paying as high as fifteen per cent. of the gross receipts for author's fees, are said to have reached the unprecedented sum of \$1,000,000.

When "The Silver Slipper," by the same authors, followed closely on the heels of its predecessor at the same theatre, Mr. Fisher braved the perils of the Atlantic deep in midwinter to be present at the first performance, he having an option for which he paid a large sum, in order to secure the American and Canadian rights. One performance satisfied Mr. Fisher that in "The Silver Slipper" he had a most worthy and remarkable successor to "Florodora," and this in spite of many adverse criticisms from American managers who have attained a reputation and whose judgment would seem infallible.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Fisher arranged for the transfer of "The Silver Slipper" to the Lyric theatre, London, to New York. It was originally brought out at New Haven on Tuesday evening, October 23rd, 1902, where it played an engagement of three nights and a Wednesday matinee, and then went to Springfield for the balance of the week and a Saturday matinee. This was done with the view of having everything run smoothly at the New York opening, which occurred at the Broadway theatre Monday night, October 27th. New Haven and Springfield contributed a gross business of nearly \$14,000, and that such receipts could be obtained by an unknown production prior to its presentation in New York, is a matter of theatrical history, but such are the facts.

"The Silver Slipper," played at the Broadway theatre for twenty consecutive weeks to the enormous gross sum of \$400,000. Mr. Fisher's undertaking in regard to this production was really one of the most daring that has ever been attempted in stage annals. When the curtain was rung up on the opening night, the enormous sum of \$75,000 had been expended.

Another one of the prettiest things that has visited us from Albion's shores was "A Princess of Kensington," seen at the Broadway theatre. The music was written by Edward German, who is the acknowledged successor of the late Arthur Sullivan, while the book, by Basil Hood, is a reminder of W. S. Gilbert's best and most satirical style.

In view of the fact that Mr. Fisher's attractions represent an outlay of over \$180,000, it is safe to assume that he is not only the most successful of American producers, but the most versatile.

Notes. Richard Mansfield has just engaged his sixth leading woman during the present season. The young actress in question is Margaret Diddie Pitt.

Melba's son, Charles Armstrong, has just joined his mother and will accompany her. It is said, throughout her western tour, she had grown up on the Texas ranch belonging to Melba, five years ago. The boy attained his majority a short time ago and being given his choice between staying on the ranch or joining his mother, he chose the latter course.

Low Fields has offered the widow of the late Fred Hamlin \$40,000 for her interest in the Low Fields theatre company, but she has refused it.

Nellie Follis, a clever musical comedy personage, has been married. E. W. Burdick, a wealthy New York corporation lawyer, is the happy victim.

Joseph Hart and Carrie Dellar will appear in January in a new play, "The Country Club." Their former success, "Foxy Grandpa," will be sold outright. Henry W. Savage's "Parsifal" will play cities east of the Mississippi this year and will reach out west of that river next year. It will go to London in September, 1906.

"The Girl and the Bandit," the new Perley musical comedy, was produced in Newburg, N. Y., and found good. Joseph Miron and Walter Jones have parts in it.

Marshall P. Wilder, the clever monologist and story teller, is entertaining the Japanese just now. He is in Tokio. He will tour the world before he returns next season.

"The Pearl and the Pumpkin," a dramatization of the Debut West book, is to be a forthcoming production, and it is said will be a greater affair than was "Ben Hur."

Gadski and Melba were rivals for the support of Denver during the holidays. Gadski preceded Melba four days. A very pretty little war was on there, rival managers being at the back of it.

Julia Marlowe has become able, through her season with Sothorn in Shakespearean revivals, to occupy the swell \$125 a day suite at the St. Regis, New York. And yet they say "Shakespeare spells ruin."

"Frenzied Finance" has broken into the stage. The Dearborn management produced a play called "An American Princess," by Henry Raeder, and deals with the higher finance. Lawson is not a character in it, however.

Two new dramatizations of novels will be produced soon. One is Lew Wallace's "The Prince of India," and the other, F. Marion Crawford's "Zoraster." This doesn't mention the last Hall Caine work, "The Prodigal Son."

Ida Conquest is to star in a new play,



THE BOSTON SCHOOL MA'AMS, In "The Sultan of Sulu."

of Victorians who remember the keen rivalry that used to exist between Patti and Gerster during their Western tour years ago. These two song birds frequently resorted to the undignified practice of making faces at each other on the stage, while behind the scenes choice Billingsgate often passed between them. It is said that when these two were in their periodical tantrums the soft Italian vocabulary was completely ransacked for adequate terms by the one, and the bewildering mazes of the German language by the other. Subsequently in New York a silly quarrel occurred between Madame Eames and Madame Calve, which nearly drove M. Grau crazy. So intense was the rivalry between the stately Brumhilde and the tropical Calve that neither would play in the other's company. Recently Eames had another falling out, this time with a German prima donna. More than words was the upshot of this memorable strife. Eames, tantalized beyond restraint, let fly a right hook and caught her rival on the jaw. The latter is even said to have taken a count. For this offence Manager Conreid fined the American cant-

the eggs, and it did not take Dickson long to discover that they had not been laid in the twentieth century, but probably a long way back in the nineteenth. He spoke to the waiter about it, and took him severely to task for serving eggs of that quality in a first class restaurant. The waiter evidently recognized Dickson, and thinking to make a hit with him, and thereby secure a larger tip, gave him a knowing wink, and remarked: "You know, mistakes will happen." Dickson turned on him in a not very pleasant frame of mind, and said: "I don't mind their happening in my play, but I will be hanged if I want them mixed up with my eggs."

Henry W. Savage's "Sultan of Sulu" company has been secured as an attraction at the Victoria theatre on January 25th. This substantial comic opera success is well known to play-goers in the States. Briefly outlined, the story of "The Sultan of Sulu" is woven around the episode which befalls Hadji Mohammed Ki-Ram, the Sultan of Sulu, or Jolo, who previous to the American invasion had acquired several interesting and charming additions to his harem at the expense of warfare with a neighboring Datto. The timely arrival of the American soldiers, the acquisition of his territory, and his assimilation of the great Uncle Sam beverage, the cocktail, bring about a glimpse of Oriental color, which is exceedingly whimsical and diverting. Characters who add merriment and satire to the locale are Colonel Jefferson Budd, an Arkansas politician and brigadier of volunteers; Lieut. Hardy, U. S. A.; Henrietta Budd, the brigadier's daughter; Pamela Jackson, a spinster and judge advocate; Wakeful M. Jones, a Chicago life insurance agent; Chiquita, the Sultan's favorite wife; a quartette of Boston school teachers, and the Sultan's secretary and retinue, and native dancing girls. One of the most pleasing pictures of the production is a well balanced and perfectly drilled chorus of young and beautiful singers. The book is by George Ade, whose "Fables in Slang" are familiar to every one.

For their second week Messrs. Platt and Panning will present for the Redmond theatre-goers two great plays, "Tennessee's Partner," for the first half of the week, and James O'Neill's masterpiece, "Monte Christo." Both plays will be staged in a perfect manner, with special care paid to scenery and detail.

The full cast will work in both plays, and it will be safe to say that all who attend these performances will be more than pleased.

"Tennessee's Partner" is a border drama containing many pathetic and comic situations. The leading roles will be in the hands of Frank Panning, Mollie Campion, Georgia Frances,



SIDNEY PLATT, Of the Platt-Panning Company, at the Redmond.

way deprived the world of any further contribution to his life story.

Dustin Farnum, the star of Owen Wister's successful play, "The Virginian," owed much of the cordial welcome which greeted him during the company's recent tour of the principal cities of the south to the popular remembrance of his excellent characterization of Lieut. Denton in Augustus Thomas's play "Arizona," in which he traversed the same territory two seasons ago. Nearly every newspaper critic, and a great many regular theatre patrons, comment-

cleverest American managers put through the performance and gave it as their opinion that such a piece for reproduction in America would meet with an instantaneous and dismal financial failure. Mr. Fisher thought otherwise, and his judgment has been fully substantiated, as has been demonstrated when it is known that "Florodora" has been produced, not only in all England and her colonies, but America, France, Germany, and has also been translated and produced in Russia and Italy. "Florodora" goes on record as being the most stupendous financial success, for a musical

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"The Money Makers." It was a success in London. Cyril Scott will be her leading man.

The "Chimmie Fadden" stories have at last been dramatized. They are used as a one act playlet by Charles Hopper, a vaudeville monologist. He opened his season in Columbus last week, and so far the sketch has been successful.

It leaked out last week that during her spare time Miss Maude Adams is quietly studying "As You Like It." It is the intention of Charles Frohman to star Miss Adams next season in that play. Miss Adams would make a very dainty Rosalind.

Francis Ebert, who left the Weber-Ziegfeld forces because he didn't have part enough, is going into vaudeville. Edmund Day has written him a sketch, just fitting his diminutive stature, called "Dan Cupid." Will he emulate the little naughty god in dress?

George Ade's new play, on which he is at work, is a satirical comedy of New York life. His income from royalties this year will aggregate \$200,000. He has bought up about all the farms in north Indiana, and doesn't know what to do with the rest of his money.

Blanche Walsh will have to shelve "The Kreutzer Sonata" this month, as she is under contract to produce her new Clyde Fitch play, "The Woman in the Case." When she resumes the former play it will likely be under a new name, as the present one is anything but appropriate.

The Duluth theatrical war has ended, and Klaw & Erlanger have had to give in. They tried to "back" Stair & Havlin out of the popular priced houses there, by opening one of their own, but Stair & Havlin had the attractions, and made Klaw & Erlanger knuckle down.

W. A. Brady is planning a revival of the original "Trilby," for which he believes there is a field. He will place Lackey in his original role of Svengali, and if he can get Virginia Harned, will have her for Trilby. Failing her, he has already another Trilby in reserve.

W. A. Brady, husband of Grace George, has found a play for her which suits both of them. He has not intimated its theme, nor made public its name. He is also about to produce "Cape Cod Folks," a new play by a minister, on the "Down East" order.

Madge Lessing is to be the new bride of George B. McClellan, who has just been divorced from Pauline Hall. She is now playing in "Sergeant Brum" in London, and the wedding is to be so soon as the legal documents arrive in London. Madge Lessing used to play in "Wang."

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GEORGIA FRANCES, Of the Platt-Panning Company, at the Redmond.

trice the sum of two hundred dollars, and compelled her to apologize.

Mr. Bradford and his splendid moving picture attraction has held the boards at the Victoria for the latter part of the week. Most of his views are entirely new, and they were well received. The company has been signally successful thus far showing to bumper houses in the different cities of the province. In Nanaimo two additional performances

Jetsam, Jokes and Jingles

Father's Grace.—A teacher was endeavoring to explain the meaning of the word "grace" to her class of small boys. "Now, Tommy," she said to one of them, "what do you say before you get your dinner?" "Now!" was the reply. "Come, now," said the teacher, trying again, "what does your father say before eating his dinner?" "Wey," said Tommy, "he just says to ma muther, 'Meg, ye might gan for a pint o' milk to wess this doon, will ye?'"

"You see," explained a young man as he showed a pretty girl the wish-bone of a chicken at a picnic luncheon, "you hold here and I'll hold there. Then we make a wish and pull; and, when it breaks, the one who has the bigger part of it will have his or her wish gratified." "But I don't know what to wish for," she protested. "Oh, you can think of something," he said. "No, I can't," she replied. "I can't think of anything I want very much." "Well, I'll wish for you," he exclaimed. "Will you really?" she asked. "Yes." "Well, then, there's no use troubling about the old bone," she interrupted, with a full smile, "you can have me."

The Rabbi and the Jew.—They are telling a good story of which a certain Jewish rabbi is the hero. He was riding in a crowded street car, and rose to offer his seat to a lady who entered with a number of other passengers. Before she could take it a young man plumped himself down in the vacant seat. The rabbi said nothing, but gazed at him in disgusted silence. "What's the matter?" suddenly demanded the young man in a gruff voice. "What are you glaring at me for like that? You look as if you'd like to eat me." "I am forbidden to eat you," answered the rabbi. "I am a Jew."

"Why did the kitchen start?" "Because the meat saw."

Promissory Notes.—Tuning the fiddle before the performance begins.

Grandpa.—"Yes, it's a good thing for a boy to travel, Freddy. It develops him. If he has anything in him travel will bring it out." Freddy (who is precocious)—"Yes, I have discovered that when I was crossing the Channel."

One day, as a certain schoolmaster, with aspect fierce, and cane upraised, was about to punish one of his pupils, the little fellow said, quite innocently, and doubtless with some vague recollection of a visit to the dentist: "Please, sir, may—may I have gas?"

"I am hungry, sir," said the beggar; won't you give me enough to get a meal? "Here, my good man," said Mr. Pompos, "there's a penny for you." "Oh, thank you, sir. By the way, have you got a peppin tablet about you? I always get dyspepsia when I overeat myself."

Not That Kind.—John W. Ransome, the comedian, tells this anecdote of his little son: The boy was overheard saying to his pet rabbit, "How much is seven times seven?" Of course there was no response from the rabbit. "How much is four times four?" Still there was no response. "Now, I will give you an easy one. How much is two times two?" Still the rabbit refused to respond. "Well," said the little boy, "I knew father was fibbing when he said rabbits are the greatest multipliers in the world."

Mark Twain and the Bishop.—Bishop William Crosswell Doane, of Albany, was at one time rector of an Episcopal church at Hartford, at which Mark Twain was an occasional attendant. Twain one Sunday played a joke on the rector. "Doctor Doane," he said at the end of the service, "I enjoyed your sermon this morning. I welcomed it like an old friend. I have, you know, a book at home containing every word of it." "You have not," said Doctor Doane. "I have not," said the humorist. "Well, send that book to me. I'd like to see it." "I'll send it," Twain replied. The next morning he sent the rector an unabridged dictionary.

His Peculiarity.—James (a very smart young man)—"Do you not find that impediment in your speech very inconvenient?" Charles—"Oh, no—no—it's just my p-peculiarity. Everyone has it. P-peculiarity. Stuttering is m-mine. What is it yours?" James (bombastically)—"Oh! I've no peculiarity whatever. I am a golden mean—moderate in everything." Charles—"W-well, for instance, how do you s-sit your t-tie?" With y-your right h-hand or y-your left?" James—"Aw—well, I don't know, I'm not sure. With my right hand, I suppose." Charles (triumphantly)—"Ah—the then, that is just your p-peculiarity. M-most p-people use a t-tie-pon-pon."

Morley's Little Break.—John Morley had an amusing experience recently, the result of using the English expression which his hearers failed at first to comprehend. The New York Times tells the story:

A friend sent him a message which required an answer. Not finding the gentleman in, the messenger, according to instructions, waited for him. When Mr. Morley returned he sat down at once and wrote a reply to his friend. While he was doing so the messenger boy drummed with his fingers upon the table which stood beside him.

When he had finished, Mr. Morley rose and handed the messenger the note, saying as he did so:

"I'm glad you stopped."

The boy, looking confused, said apologetically: "I am sorry I annoyed you, sir, with my noise."

"I did not hear you," replied Mr. Morley. "Will you tell me, sir, what I was doing that you are glad that I stopped?" he inquired.

Mr. Morley, divining the cause of the boy's mystification, replied, smilingly: "Perhaps I should have said I am glad you remained until my return."

"I can give you a situation where you will have to rise about 5 o'clock every morning," was the disheartening announcement.

"Do you always give in to your wife when you and she disagree?" "No, not at all," said the man. "How do you manage it?" "Well, sometimes the neighbors come in and we have to drop the matter."

"Let's hide in the work basket," said the mischievous garter to the fun-loving stocking.

"Not by a long shot," replied the little thread. "I'll be darned if I do."—Town Topics.

Marshall P. Wilder tells this story of Henry Watterson, the Kentucky editor: I believe I have said elsewhere that Henry Watterson is the most quoted editor in the United States. Yet a lot of his best things do not appear over his own signature; he says so many that only a phonograph could keep tally of them. One evening at the Riggs House in Washington he found his friend, Colonel Dick Wintersmith, the poet lobbyist, in a gastronomic quandary, for the Colonel longed for a dinner of beefsteak and onions, but dreaded to carry the perfume of onions in his breath.

Watterson said: "Colonel Dick, I'll tell you how to avoid it."

"Do!"

"Why, go to John Chamberlain's for your beefsteak and onions—when you get your bill it will take your breath entirely away."

He had lent her his stylographic pen to direct an envelope.

She—Oh, it writes beautifully. I declare I'm in love with this pen.

He—I'm in love with the holder.

She saw the point.—Tit-Bits.

Isn't that quarrel between you and Casey patched up yet, Sullivan? "No; but Casey's face is."

"I have never met," he said, casually, "more than two really lovely women."

"Ah!" she said, innocently, "who was the other?"

EMBRIO POETS.

The ten-year-old daughter of a prominent physician is fond of writing verses. Not long ago she went to a wedding, and on her return wrote an account of it in rhyme. Her description of the bridesmaids was as follows:

"Some had pug noses and others had Roman."

Each had a blue ribbon tied around her abdomen."

ARBITRATION.

"The reason I can't get along with my wife is that she wants to submit all our differences to arbitration."

"To arbitration?"

"Yes; she always wants to refer disputes to her mother."

LOCAL NEWS.

(From the Mount Olympus Journal.)

Diana has gone hunting this week.

Curry is sporting a new cane.

Cherub, No. 10. It might be worse.

Galatea has given Pygmalion the stony stare.

Daedalus has got a new buggy. Get ready, girls.

Get your horses shod at Vulcan's—Adm.

Looks like we would have a late (fall) this year.

Drink Nectarine. Looks like Nectar and coals too—Adm.

Venus has a new way of wearing her hair. Ah, there, Adonis!

Somebody has been purloining apples from the Hesperides orchard. Cut it out, boys.

Leander swam the Hellespont to see his best girl last night. What a lover won't do is a caution.

A most regrettable incident happened here last night. Narcissus, of this place, fell into the pool.

Don't forget Pan's recital on the mount to-night. A pleasant time assured to all—Adm.

As we go to press, the weather is simply Elysian. We are touching wood, so as to ward off Nemesis.

The Cyclops boys are treating with the oculist, but we regret to state not much improvement is being made.

Atlanta has entered for the hundred-yard dash, field day.

Midas was a pleasant caller at this office Wednesday, and left us the wherewithal for a year's subscription. Come again, Midas.—By Franklin P. Adams in the Sunday Magazine.

THE HORSE MARINE.

(With Apologies to R. K.)

The crew of the Baltic squadron is said to be largely composed of cavalry officers.

As I was a-sailin', catchin' whales, up in the Northern sea,

I seed a man on a man-o'-war, and 'e fires a shot at me.

And I adn't a gun to make reply, so I sez to 'im, 'Go on you!"

And 'e sez, 'I'm a Russian—a humorous Russian—sailor and 'orseman, too."

And 'e sails the seas for Gawd knows what, in a terrible mental stew,

And 'e fires a shot at whatever comes, for 'is funk is a funk that's bine,

And 'e rides on a nightmare over the tides—sailor and 'orseman, too.

And when 'e went sailin' all over the world in 'is delicate state of brain,

Our Admirals, too, got up on their legs, and arst of 'im to explain;

And 'e told to our Whitehall, 'Oree Marines' a tale wot was 'ardly true,

Go, tell it a Russian!—a nautical Russian—sailor and 'orseman, too!

For it might be a Jap torpedo boat, or it might be me or you;

Bue 'e never mistakes a man-o'-war, with Charles B. and a crew.

'E's a mighty methodical lunatic—sailor and 'orseman, too.

—Denis Duval.

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Our Sea Services.

The Board of Trade returns for 1902 showed that the percentage of foreigners in British foreign-going sailing ships was 52.3. In other words more than half the men employed in navigating these vessels were foreigners. The first duty of the day, then, is to bring home to the British taxpayer the potentialities of future disaster underlying this plain statement of fact. In order to do this it is necessary that he be made to see clearly a state of war in which Great Britain is suddenly confronted with the task of protecting, not only the thousands of miles of coast line represented by "Great Britain and Ireland and the British possessions beyond the seas," but the ten millions or so of British shipping on which our large population depends for its daily food.

Our mercantile marine is one vast commissariat department, and the whole of our commerce forms one "line of communication." In peace it is the prop of the nation; in war it would be life itself. Obviously then any naval adversary would endeavor by every means in its power to harass and destroy our maritime commerce. The sortie of the Vladivostok squadron and the havoc wrought among the coasting trade of Japan is an illustration in a small way of what may conceivably happen to ourselves at some time or other.

As a first step, our national safety demands that British ships be manned with British seamen. The presence of so many aliens in our merchant shipping is a standing menace to our integrity as a Great Power, for the moment that the British navy pitted against the combined navies of two or more continental powers will also see our merchant service defeated by the withdrawal of some 40,000 foreigners. Storing a rough and ready average of twenty men per ship, and this is a high figure for the majority of sailing ships—it means that some 2,000 ships—food carriers—will be without crews. And this is, of course, very far from a full statement of the case. No account has been taken of the number of foreigners in our coasting vessels and in our ocean trampers, which is considerable. Turn to the other side of the picture. Assume these 40,000 aliens displaced by the same number of Britishers, and we should have an additional force from which to recruit the inevitable wastage of war to the extent of five battalions' crews, or a whole fleet of scouts or convoying vessels.

How are we to set about this pressing reform, and make our merchant navy a flourishing branch of native industry in time of peace and a reserve strength in time of war? Bring in the boys! Let us go out into the highways and hedges, into the small provincial towns and the rustic villages, and with the offer of an honest, honorable, and well-rewarded remunerative career, compel them to come in. In theory we ought to start with the young, with the very boys in the elementary schools, yet in practice we know that this would yield us but little success, for while it would be comparatively easy to secure entrants to the profession of the sea, experience tells us we must fail to retain them until we so amend the conditions of service as to make sea life an attractive and supportable at least as some of the commoner callings on shore. This means state interference; but seeing all that is implied by the phrase "Britishers for British ships," there ought to be little reluctance to adopt it. The state must step in with mandatory provision for improvement in Jack's dietary, in his housing, and in his pay. Above all, there must be provision for continuous service.

The Claims of Jack. The sailor, on his part, should be required to prove by continuous service certificates his qualification for rating—this would abolish the odious "shilling a month" engagements for southern bound ships—and on the other hand, shipowners should be required to give the opportunities for the continuity of service. And why, too, should not Jack have an old age pension? In 1859 a royal commission strongly recommended such provision on the ground that "in proportion as the fund became more general, the merchant service would be more and more closely attached to and united with our system of maritime defence." Surely this is what we aim at. Such a pension fund would tend to keep men in the profession, and the registers would supply the necessary information as to the whereabouts of British seamen, in whatever part of the world, should their services be suddenly required by the state. State interference implies a corresponding measure of state aid, and indeed, this latter is absolutely essential to any scheme for the improvement of our sea services. And why should we shrink from it? As a matter of fact, it is, as we say in the commercial world, only a question of book-keeping. There must be a limit to the number of men we can support in continuous service in our ships of war, but with the entire merchant fleet manned by Britishers we should have a reserve of strength the utility of which in time of war cannot be adequately described. Therefore let the state require of British shipowners the improved condi-

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TIME TABLE NO. 53.
Taking Effect Wednesday, Oct. 5th.
Northbound. Southbound. Northbound. Sat. Sun. Southbound. and Wed. Arrive. P. M. P. M.
Leave. A. M. P. M. Leave. P. M. P. M.
Victoria 9.00 12.00 Victoria 3.00 7.00
Shawnigan Lake 10.20 10.40 Shawnigan Lake 4.20 5.40
Duncan 11.00 10.40 Duncan 5.00 5.00
Ladysmith 11.57 9.10 Ladysmith 5.52 4.00
Nanaimo 12.40 8.20 Nanaimo 6.42 3.15
Ar. Wellington 12.53 Lv. 8.00 Ar. Wellington 6.55 De. 3.00
Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily except Sunday, connecting with north and south-bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$2.40; Return, \$3.00.
THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.
Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$5.20; Return, \$8.05.
Excursion rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.
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For Skagway—S.S. "AMUR," Jan. 20, Feb. 5 and 20, at 11 p. m.
For Northern B. C. Ports—S.S. "TEES," 1st and 15th of each month, at 11 p. m.
For Naas Harbor and Intermediate Ports, calling at Skidegate first trip, and Hell-Coola and Surf Inlet, second trip of month.
For Seattle—S.S. "PRINCESS BEATRICE," daily, except Sunday, at 11 p. m.
For Vancouver—S.S. "PRINCESS VICTORIA," daily, at 1 a. m.
For West Coast—S.S. "QUEEN CITY," at 11 p. m., 1st, 10th and 20th each month.
For New Westminster—S.S. "OTTER," Tuesday and Friday, at 1 a. m.
FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.
For Stranraer—S.S. "TRANSFER," daily, except Sunday, at 2 p. m. Additional trip Monday, at 5 p. m.
For Chilliwack—S.S. "BEAVER," Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.
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S. S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, Jan. 21, 11 a. m.
S. S. KONOHA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Feb. 2.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Feb. 7.
A. D. SPEER, S. S. 303, 30, John, T. 1001, 643 Market St., Freight Office, 327 Market St., Phone No. 7, 7, 7.
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